The Order
OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN
of Jerusalem

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THE ORDER OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
AND ITS
GRAND PRIORY OF ENGLAND.

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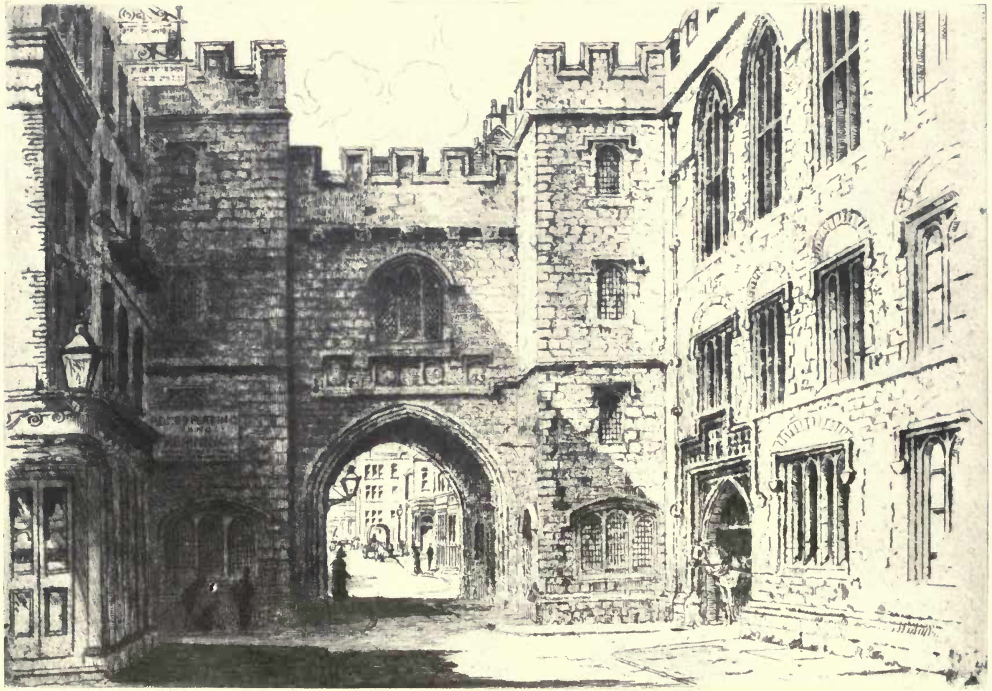

From the "Calendarium Londinense," 1911.]

ST. JOHN'S GATE FROM THE SOUTH.

From an Etching by W. Monk, R.E.

[*See page 46*

The Order
OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN
of Jerusalem
AND ITS
Grand Priory of England

By
H. W. FINCHAM
Member of the Order of St. John

With a Chapter on the Present Day Work of the Order by
W. R. EDWARDS
Secretary and Knight of Grace of the Order of St John

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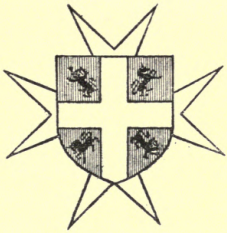

DEDICATED WITH PERMISSION TO THE

Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England

WHICH IS TO-DAY MAINTAINING IN SUCH AN EFFICIENT MANNER THE PRINCIPLES AND PRESTIGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF CHIVALRY OF WHICH IT IS THE LEGITIMATE CONTINUATION.

"Then in Palestine,
By the wayside, in sober grandeur stood
A Hospital that, night and day, received
The pilgrims of the west, and, when 'twas asked,
'Who are the noble founders?' every tongue
At once replied, 'The merchants of Amalfi';
That Hospital, when Godfrey scaled the walls,
Sent forth its holy men in complete steel,
And hence, the cowl relinquished for the helm.
That chosen band, valiant, invincible,
So long renowned as Champions of the Cross
In Rhodes, in Malta."

SAMUEL ROGERS—Italy, Amalfi.

PREFACE.

THE exhaustion of the edition of the "Guide to the Remains of the Ancient Priory," by the late Rector, the Rev. T. W. WOOD, and myself, and the demands of the many visitors for some account of the buildings, is the excuse for the present work.

The completion of the work about the Church and Crypt contemplated when the "Guide" was issued, and the need to record the more recent discoveries, together with the desire for more extended notes on the history of the Order, make it necessary to write anew rather than re-issue the old "Guide."

It is a great pleasure for me to undertake this task, for it is twenty-five years ago, on my appointment as Rector's Warden that, with borrowed pick and spade, I went down into the Crypt and cleared away the accumulated earth, nearly two feet deep, from the foot of one of the Transition responds and laid bare the charming details of its base, working with the light of a candle amid great cobwebs and the debris of old coffins.

In those days, with the assistance of my muscular colleague, the late Mr. A. MILLWARD, we spent many hours, digging, pulling down brick partitions, and occasionally getting a few loads of rubbish carted away, until the time was ripe to start a fund for the complete cleaning and renovation under the able direction of

the late Rector, the Rev. T. W. WOOD, with a small Committee of gentlemen, amongst whom Col. SIR HERBERT PERROTT, Bart., C.B., as Secretary of the Order, Col. R. HOLBECHE and the Rev. T. C. ELSDON were enthusiastic members, and much valuable assistance was rendered by Dr. EDWIN FRESHFIELD, F.S.A. The Order and the public responded generously, and the result to-day speaks for itself; the beautifully proportioned Nave and charming little Chapel, clean and well-lighted, are again devoted to their original purpose. The Rector, the Rev. T. C. ELSDON, has very generously decorated both Altars, and maintains a daily Communion in the Chapel of St. John Almoner.

It is almost with a feeling of regret that one remembers the years that I acted as Honorary Clerk of the Works, under the direction of that able architect, the late JOHN OLDRID SCOTT, F.S.A., for to-day, with the exception of the proposed removal of some seventeenth century brickwork in the north-west chamber of the Crypt, one's work is ended.

The removal of the tenement houses attached to the south wall of the Church, the repairing of the wall, and the restoration of the tracery of the windows followed the work in the Crypt; and although it was impossible to re-build the Chapel of the Lord Prior DOCWRA, and the Vestry which once stood on the south side, it is well to remember that the whole of the rubble stones used in patching the wall belonged to the original buildings, and were recovered from the debris of the more recent buildings which the London County Council cleared away. During this period many notes of great value were taken by Mr. E. W. HUDSON, F.R.I.B.A., and he has prepared an exhaustive account of the buildings, which it is hoped will eventually be published, possibly as a monograph of the London Survey Committee, which is issuing so many valuable works on Old London.

While remembering my long connection with the old Priory, may I record here that WILLIAM DE FYNCHAM was Commander of Killena Preceptory, in Ireland, and in 1334 he built the Chapel of S. Antoninus in the Commandery House of Kilbarry, for which the Prior and Chapter granted him a room in the Commandery for life, together with commons and dress for himself and his servant; in 1338 he was Preceptor of Kilmainham; and that ADAM DE FYNCHAM, Attorney-General to Edward III., dated a deed of gift to his daughter, Alicia, at St. John at Clerkenwell, and that he therefore was probably one of those persons of whom Grand Prior PHILIP DE THAME complains to the Grand Master in 1338, that the King sends so many guests to the Priory to be entertained that their cost prevents him sending so large a remittance to Rhodes as he otherwise should.

I have to thank EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Hon. Bailiff and Receiver-General of the Order, for kindly reading my manuscript.

H. W. FINCHAM.

St. John's Gate, 1915.

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THE RECTOR GERARD.
From Vertot's "Knights of Malta," 1728.

[*See page 2*

GRAND MASTER RAYMOND DU PUY.
From Vertot's "Knights of Malta," 1728.

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PLATE 2.

ALBERTO ARRINGHIERI, A KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN.

From Paintings by Pinturicchio, in Sienna Cathedral.

[*See page 3*

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE Order of St. John of Jerusalem, frequently known as the Knights Hospitaller—in contra-distinction to the other well-known Order of Chivalry, the Knights Templar—was the first of all those Orders of Christian Knighthood founded as the outcome of the first Crusade by devout pilgrims for the recovery and protection of the Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord, and, as Shakespeare said—

> "Those Holy fields
> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
> Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail'd
> For our advantage on the bitter cross."

But this Order, unlike all those others, has lived through the ages to the present time, and to-day, as a great organisation in England, is still engaged in carrying out its original intention of giving aid to the sick and wounded, both in times of peace and war.

As early as the third century of our era, it became customary for pilgrims to journey to the Holy City of Jerusalem, and there some sort of hospital existed for their succour and protection.

For centuries after the rise of Islam and its possession of the Holy Land, this Christian hospital in Jerusalem was treated with more or less toleration by the rulers of the city.

About the year 1048 certain merchants of Amalfi, that charming little seaport to the south of Naples, who were

trading to Palestine, either founded a new hospital or, what is more probable, raised the old one to a more important position, and provided for its serving by a body of men who called themselves the Brothers of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The head of the Brotherhood, or Rector as he was called, was Brother Gerard, and when the great army of the first Crusade under the command of Godfrey of Bouillon, captured the city of Jerusalem, they found the hospital in full work, and many of the Crusaders must have received help from the Brethren. Many of the richer pilgrims joined its ranks, and others gave of their possessions in the various countries from which they had come, in order that their revenues should endow the hospital.

The Brotherhood had now become so important that they formed themselves into an Order of military monks, undertaking as their special and distinctive charge the protection of pilgrims journeying to and from the Holy City. They not only founded hospitals, but they built and fortified many castles along the various routes which the pilgrims travelled.

The forming of this Order of Knighthood was quickly imitated by the institution of other Orders, but on the military side only, and the Knights Templar, the Teutonic Knights, and many other knightly Orders arose, and have long since passed away.

The Hospital of the Order in Jerusalem covered a very large area close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and a plan of the remains, made a few years ago, shows that it contained three churches and halls so large as to require three and four rows of columns to support the roofs.

Brother Gerard was succeeded by Raymond du Puy, who was the first to assume the title of Grand Master, and with the sanction of Pope Pascale II. he formulated the rules for the government of the Order. The white cross on a red ground was adopted as their banner, and a black robe with an eight-pointed cross on the left breast as their conventual dress. When fighting they wore over their armour a tunic or supra-vest of red, with a large plain white cross on the front similar in appearance to the banner. Both these costumes are shown in the two portraits of the Italian Knight Alberto Arringhieri at Sienna. The Sisters of the Order wore a red dress, over which was a black robe with the eight-pointed cross, but at the loss of the Island of Rhodes they abandoned the red dress for one of black as a sign of mourning.

At the ceremonial admission of a Knight to the Order he was told by the Grand Master that the four arms of the badge represented the Christian virtues, Prudence, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude; and the points, the eight beatitudes which spring from those virtues; and that its whiteness is the emblem of that purity of life required in those who fight for the defence of the Christian faith and live for the service of the poor and suffering.

The Knights divided themselves into seven divisions, or Langues as they were called, named after the more important countries of Europe from which they had come, and where their possessions and revenues laid. They were Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England and Germany, and later Aragon was divided, making an eighth Langue of Castile. The more important properties in these countries were called Priories, and the smaller Balliwicks and Commanderies.

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem

When in the year 1187 Saladin drove the Christians out of Jerusalem, he was so impressed with the work of the Hospitallers that, although they were the toughest of his enemies, he gave them a respite of twelve months to clear up the affairs of their hospital before they left.

After a siege of twenty-three months, during which 100,000 Crusaders lost their lives, the Christians captured the town of Acre, on the coast. Richard Cœur de Lion was one of the great leaders, and here came the Hospitallers and played such an important part in its defence that it became known as St. Jean d'Acre. The hospital here was situate near the middle of the city, and was said to be even greater than the one they had been compelled to abandon in Jerusalem.

In 1291 the last hold of the Christians in Palestine was lost to the Saracens, and the Order removed to Cyprus, where their chief home was the Castle of Kolossi, which was given to them by the Christian King of that island, and which is still in excellent condition. It is very similar in appearance to those Norman keeps so well known in various parts of our own land. The castle has recently been acquired by the English Order, not as an outpost of aggression, but as a memento of the time when the whole work of the Knights lay at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. To-day it is possible that it may be used for those convalescent soldiers in the care of the Order, who form part of that great British army which is fighting for the final extinction of the Turks in Europe.

In 1310 they removed to the island of Rhodes, where they built a large and strongly fortified city, which they occupied as their headquarters for more than two centuries. They had a large war fleet, and became so powerful that the Turks, after

the capture of Constantinople, determined to suppress this nest of warlike Christians which had become a formidable bulwark between them and their proposed conquest of Western Europe. They attacked the island in 1480 with an enormous fleet and army, but the Knights, under Grand Master Peter d'Aubusson, victoriously sustained a siege which lasted many months, and which was one of the greatest in history. On the same day that the Turks were driven back in their final assault on Rhodes, the leader of their other great expedition effected a landing on the coast of Italy and marched against Otranto, on the Apulian shore, which he carried by storm on the 11th of August, 1480, and thus became master of a strong city and harbour which secured an entrance for the Turkish armies into Italy.

It is thus evident that the value of the stand then made by the Knights is difficult to over-estimate, as if, at this critical period, they had lost Rhodes, the command of the Mediterranean would have been in the hands of the Turks, with results which might have changed the whole history of Europe, and even of Christianity.

For some time after the siege the Knights and Turks remained at peace, and it was during this period that the Turks gave to the Order that precious relic, the right hand of St. John the Baptist, which became their greatest treasure, and which, when Napoleon drove them from the island of Malta, they took with them to Russia, where it is still preserved in the private chapel of the Winter Palace at Petrograd.

In the year 1522, when De l'Isle Adam was Grand Master, the Turks under Suleiman I. again attacked the island, and

after a terrible siege and an heroic defence lasting six months, the Knights were compelled to surrender. By the terms of the capitulation Suleiman did honour to unsuccessful valour. The Knights were to be at liberty to quit the island with their arms and property within twelve days in their own galleys, and they were to be supplied with transports by the Turks if they required them. By Suleiman's request an interview took place between himself and the Grand Master before the Knights left the island. The Sultan addressed words of respectful consolation to the Christian veteran, and, turning to his attendant vizier, remarked, "It is not without regret that I force this brave man from his home in his old age." Such, indeed, was the esteem with which the valour of the Knights had inspired the Turks that they refrained from defacing their armorial bearings and inscriptions on the buildings, and even to the present time have treated the memory of their brave foemen with the same respect, so that the escutcheons of the Knights who fought for Rhodes still decorate the city.

The city of Rhodes still possesses many of the old buildings of the Order, including the famous street of the Knights where each Langue had its official house or Auberge. The best preserved of these is the Auberge of France, which has recently been acquired by France, and restored as a monument of the valour of the French Knights of the Order. Unfortunately, the Auberge of the English Langue is only represented by some small ruins, or doubtless the English Order of to-day would have been proud to have followed the example of France. The great hospital of Rhodes is even now a most important building, covering a square space of more than half an acre; around its central courtyard is a beautifully vaulted

cloister with fine rows of columns and carved corbels, where the convalescent found shade in the summer and shelter in the winter while taking the air. The main gates of the hospital, of richly carved cypress wood, were carried off by the French in 1836, and now adorn the Gallery of the Crusades in Versailles Palace. The remains of the fortifications are still sufficient to show that Rhodes of the Knights was one of the best fortified cities of Europe, and deserved its title of "The Bulwark of Christianity."

It is interesting to note that to-day the White Cross banner of the Order again flies over the city of Rhodes in the form of the modern flag of Italy, the present owner of the island. The explanation of this is that the ancestor of the present Royal House of Italy, Amadeus V., Count of Savoy, gave heroic assistance to the Knights during a grand attack by the Turks in 1315, and was rewarded by a grant of the arms of the Order for his personal use, together with a collar in which the letters "F.E.R.T.," meaning "Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit," were introduced. These arms now form the centre of the Italian flag, and appear also on that kingdom's silver coinage, on the rim of which are stamped the letters "F.E.R.T."*

It is also highly probable that the national flags of Denmark and Switzerland are both derived from the White Cross banner of the Knights of St. John.

Driven from Rhodes, De l'Isle Adam was obliged to establish headquarters in a temporary manner elsewhere, and during this

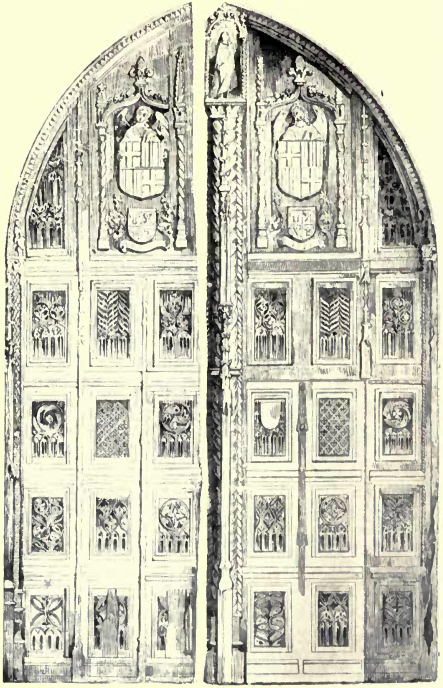
* This is very fully considered by Colonel A. C. Yate in his paper on the Order, published in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," 1900, Vol. XLIV., pp. 1124–1127.

period he visited the various rulers of Western Europe to solicit help for the vain project of recovering the island. He came to England to interview Henry VIII., and was entertained in the Priory at Clerkenwell, where he stayed until, after a few days, Henry invited him to St. James's Palace for the remainder of his visit. Eventually the King gave him nineteen great cannon and 1,023 balls. In the year 1907 a gun was dredged up in the harbour of Famagusta, in the island of Cyprus, and there were seen cast upon it the royal arms of England and of De l'Isle Adam quartered with those of the Order, and the number XIIII., proving it to be part of King Henry's gift. The gun stands to-day on the terrace of the Government House, Nicosia, as a memento of England's assistance to the Knights.

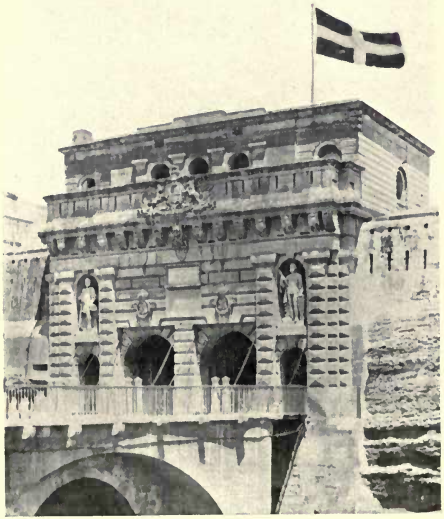
The Knights of St. John were now without headquarters, and for seven years they wandered from Candia to Messina and Civita Vecchia, the Grand Master putting aside the banner of the white cross and adopting another bearing the Blessed Virgin with her dead Son in her arms, and the motto, "*Afflictis spes mea rebus.*"

At last De l'Isle Adam prevailed upon the Emperor Charles V. to grant to them the island of Malta, and they sailed into its great harbour on October 26th, 1530. Their ship, the *Santa Anna*, commanded by the English Knight Sir William Weston, deserves mention as the first armour-plated vessel known. Built at Nice, of about 1,700 tons, she had six decks, and was entirely sheathed with lead bolted with brass, and although she received much cannonading, was never pierced below the bulwarks; her mainmast, so great that six men could not embrace it, carried three fighting tops mounted with small pieces of artillery, and on her decks were fifty large cannon

THE CITY OF RHODES IN 1480.
From D. Bouhour's "Histoire de Pierre d'Aubusson," 1739.
[*See page 4*



THE GATES OF THE HOSPITAL AT RHODES.
Now in the Gallery of the Crusades, Versailles Palace.
[*See page 7*



PORTA REALE, MALTA.

[*See page 10*

NAVE OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MALTA.
From a Water-colour Drawing by G. Brocktorf, 1825.

[*See page 11*

and many smaller pieces. She had a large chapel dedicated to her name, and an armoury for 500 men; her crew numbered 300, and she could carry ammunition and provisions for six months at sea, with handmills and ovens for fresh bread daily.

On arrival at Malta they at once set to work to cultivate the ground, which they found but little more than barren rock, very different from fertile Rhodes, and to fortify the splendid harbour in the north of the island. In 1565 they were able to withstand a siege made by the Turks, who were defeated with a loss of 30,000 men, while the defenders lost 260 Knights and 8,000 soldiers. In this year, after having made peace with Hungary, Suleiman, still upon the throne of Turkey, in order to dominate the Mediterranean without dispute, resolved to attempt the conquest of Malta. On April 11th, the Turkish Admiral set sail with 180 ships, and on May 20th, 20,000 men landed on the island and opened fire upon the fortress of St. Elmo, at the head of the promontory on which Valletta now stands.

After a month of murderous fighting St. Elmo fell. It was on the eve of the Festival of the Patron Saint when its gallant defenders, reduced to sixty men, and cut off from all help from the main body of the Knights, went down into the little chapel in the base of the fort and heard Mass for the last time. They then returned to the walls, some of the wounded even seated in chairs, and here for more than six hours they fought until the last was slain, and their infuriated victors strode to the attainment of their object. The Turkish general Mustapha had the bodies of the Knights nailed on to planks in the form of a cross and floated them up the harbour to the main fortress of St. Angelo. This was replied to by the Grand Master

having his principal Turkish prisoners beheaded and firing their heads from his cannon into the Turkish camp.

The siege was continued by constant attacks on St. Angelo and the old city, the Bourgo, until both sides were in a state of exhaustion, when the Viceroy of Sicily, after many appeals for help from the Grand Master Jean de la Valette, sent a relief force of 11,000 men, and the Turks at once hastened to their ships and fled.

This siege of Malta was one of the greatest in history, and was watched with the keenest anxiety by all the Princes of Europe. Even Queen Elizabeth issued prayers to be said in all the churches for the defenders of Christendom. They still sing a Requiem Mass in Malta for those who fell in the siege, and as the bells begin to toll the people may be heard to murmur, "It is the deliverance of the Knights."

Although they frequently threatened, the Turks never again attacked the island. Scarcely had the last of the Turkish fleet sunk below the horizon before La Valette was preparing for the re-fortifying of the island, and he decided to build a new town on Mount Sceberras, to be called Valletta.

The first stone was laid on March 28th, 1566, and the work went rapidly on, so that La Valette and succeeding Grand Masters erected a town surrounded by enormous fortifications, which are still the wonder and admiration of military engineers. These fortifications can only be described as stupendous, for some of the walls measure 153 feet sheer up from the bottom of the ditch to the crest of the parapet, and are the result of the devotion for centuries of the immense resources of the Order under the direction of the ablest military engineers of Europe.

The city of Valletta is to-day practically the same as in the time of the Knights, and amongst its many fine buildings is the truly magnificent Church of St. John, built towards the end of the sixteenth century. It consists of a simple oblong 187 feet in length, with a plain barrel vault 63 feet in height and of 50 feet span—a greater span than the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. There are six chapels on either side forming aisles. The decoration is of the most gorgeous and elaborate character, the arts of the carver, gilder, and painter being lavished upon the walls of the side chapels and the massive piers which divide them from the nave. The pavement entirely composed of an elaborate mosaic of coloured marbles, heraldic memorials of upwards of 400 Knights glowing with a thousand varied combinations of colour. The roof entirely covered with scenes in the life of the Patron Saint, from the brush of an Italian Knight, Mathias Preti. Some of these are most quaint, for in one we see Salome dancing before Herod, while a demon above is moving her limbs by means of strings attached to them after the manner of a marionette.

The Grand Master's Palace, built by Grand Master La Cassiere, between 1572 and 1581, contains many fine rooms and a great armoury, which, in the eighteenth century, held in store sufficient arms for 25,000 men, while to-day it is occupied by a remarkable collection of arms and armour of great historical value, numbering nearly 6,000 pieces.

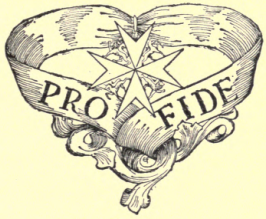
The Hospital at Malta was a very large institution, and the great ward, a room more than 500 feet long, is still in use as a Military Hospital for the British troops. There are eleven other large halls or wards, together with a chapel, dispensaries, a library, and quarters for the officers. A large

linen store and laundry is close by, and a visitor in the time of Charles II. records in his diary, with admiration, how the bed-linen was changed once a fortnight. All the patients were served on silver, and the regulations of the Hospital for the year 1725 show that the silver plate consisted of 1,140 articles weighing 1,215 pounds.

With the decline of the power of their ancient enemies the military efficiency of the Order began to decay, and although they maintained a large fleet of galleys and warships policing the Mediterranean against the corsairs and pirates of the African coast, they rapidly lost that soldierly vigilance which for centuries had been their great characteristic. As time went on they grew more and more idle, and although various Grand Masters passed laws attempting to restrain the growing luxury and licentiousness, the absence of real work, and the possession of great wealth, made this impossible with a large number of the members.

Then came the great French Revolution, with its ambitious Commander, Napoleon Buonaparte, ravaging Europe. In June, 1798, he arrived with the French fleet in the harbour of Valletta, and in a few days, after the poorest show of resistance, he was master of the island. The Grand Master, a German, Hompesch by name, was of very different metal to his predecessors, De l'Isle Adam or La Valette; and Buonaparte also had friends inside who pleaded the hopelessness of resistance. Buonaparte seized the wonderful treasures of the Church and Palace, and packed them on board his flagship *L'Orient*, which Nelson sunk a few months later at the battle of the Nile, and so much of the treasure of the Knights still lies at the bottom of Aboukir Bay.

Many of the Knights abandoned the profession and went home to their various countries, but a remnant, with the Grand Master, fled to Russia, under the protection of the Emperor, and thus ended the once glorious rule of the Knights of St. John in the Mediterranean.



The Order in England.

IT was about the year 1130 that one Jordan de Briset* gave to the Knights of St. John ten acres of land in Clerkenwell—*juxta fontem clericorum*—and here they built their great Priory, their chief house in England. They rapidly acquired other properties, until, in the year 1338, a return made by the Grand Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova, shows that they owned more than ninety manors in England, including the property of the Templars which had been given to the Hospitallers at the dissolution of this kindred Order. They also possessed much property in Scotland and Ireland.

In London, apart from Clerkenwell, they held much land in Hackney, Barnsbury, St. John's Wood, Lisson (Grove), Highbury, Lincoln's Inn Fields, some houses adjoining Great Turnstile, and the "Ship Inn" in the Strand, on the site of the present Royal Courts of Justice. The Manor of Hampton was theirs, and amongst many others there are still important remains of their buildings at Yeaveley, in Derbyshire; Little Maplestead, in Essex; Dinmore, in Herefordshire; Sutton-at-Hone and Swingfield, in Kent; Poling, in Sussex; Eagle and Temple Bruer, in Lincolnshire; Moor Hall, in Middlesex; and Chibburn, in Northumberland The chief house in Scotland was Torphichen, where there are still considerable remains; and in Ireland the chief house was Kilmainham.

* His arms are given in the Register of the Order, Cotton MSS., Nero E. VI., as "two griffons volant."

The Commanderies of Swingfield, in Kent; Hampton, in Middlesex; Standon, in Herts; and Gosford, in Oxon, were each at first houses for the Sisters of the Order, but in the year 1180, King Henry II. ordered their removal to the Commandery of Buckland, in Somerset, which remained the only house for the English Sisters until the dissolution of the Order in England.

At the suppression of the Knights Templars by King Edward II., their property in England and Scotland, passed into the possession of the Knights of St. John. This included The Temple, London, or New Temple as it was called, their first house having been at the north end of Chancery Lane, and abandoned when they built their present house on the Strand. Shortly after its acquisition, the Hospitallers leased the Temple to the "Students of the Law," retaining the right to appoint the Master, which they held until the dissolution by Henry VIII.

The head of the English Knights was called the Grand Prior, or Lord Prior, and held a very important position; he was Chief Baron of England, taking precedence over all other lay barons in the House of Lords and frequently filling important State offices, such as Lord Admiral and Lord High Treasurer.

As with the other larger possessions of the Order, Clerkenwell appears to have been governed by a Commander, the Grand Prior being under the Grand Master, the ruling head of the whole of the English Order. The name of only one of these officers has come down to us in a deed at the Record Office (Rot. litt. claus. 52 Henry III. memb. ii.), where King Henry III., on the 16th of January, 1268, authorises the Prior of England, who is leaving for Scotland, to transfer his

authority to Stephen Fulburn, Commander of Clerkenwell, until June 24, 1268. In 1270, this Stephen Fulburn was Treasurer of Clerkenwell, and later he was Bishop of Waterford, Archbishop of Tuam, and Lord Treasurer of Ireland under the Crown.

The Priory was one of the chief houses of entertainment, and it was here that King Henry II., in 1185, summoned his Barons to a Council to consider the proposal of Heraclius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who had come to England to preach a new Crusade, that Henry should accompany him to Jerusalem. While on this visit Heraclius consecrated the Church of the Priory and also the Church of the Templars on the Strand. In 1212, King John spent the month of March here, and on Easter Sunday at table knighted Alexander, the son and heir of the King of Scotland; in 1265, Prince Edward and Eleanor of Castile were entertained by the Hospitallers; and in 1399, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, stayed here fifteen days before his coronation as Henry IV.

In the third year of Henry IV., "the Emperour of Constantine came unto England, and he was lodged atte the hous of Saynt John in Smithfield"; and in 1411 the King was living in St. John's. In 1485, Richard III. held a meeting of the civic authorities in "the great hall of St. John's" to disavow the rumour of his proposal to marry Elizabeth of York. In "The Chronicles of London," 1501, "Vpon Saterday folowyng, about one of the Cloke, came the Ambassadours of Scotland in at Bisshoppesgate and so Rode through Cornhill and Chepe, and so conveied w^t^ lordes and many wele apparayled gentilmen unto Saynt Johannes w^t^ out Smithfield and there lodged w^t^ in the place of the said lord of Saynt Johannes."

GRAND MASTER PHILIP DE VILLIERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM.
From a Painting in the Palace, Malta.
[*See page 8*

GRAND MASTER JOHN DE LA VALETTE.
From a Painting in the Palace, Malta.
[*See page 10*

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF MALTA, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1565.

From a Painting by Lariviere, in the Gallery of the Crusades, Versailles Palace.

See page 10

There was a curious religious association between the Hospitallers in England and the Merchant Taylors' Company of the City of London, whose patron saint was also S. John Baptist, which was marked by an exchange of hospitality. On certain occasions they dined together. On the day of the Decollation of S. John, August 29th, the Merchant Taylors attended the Priory Church at Mass, when the Lord Prior officiated. In Henry Machyn's Diary we read: "On xxix day of August (1555), which was the day of Decolacyon of Saint John Baptyst, the Marchand tayllers kept masse at Saint Johnes, beyond Smithfeld, & my lord of Sant Johnes dyd offer at masse, and ser Hare Hubylthorne, ser Thomas Whytt, and master Harper althermen, and all the clothyng. And after the iiij wardens of the yeomanry, and all the compene of the tayllers, a 1d a pesse; and the qwyre honge with cloth of arres, and after masse to the Tayllers' halle to dener."

Very many Charters were granted to the Priors and Brethren, giving them the greatest privileges, and freeing them and their men from the usual duties to the State. One of these, published in facsimile at St. John's Gate recently, amongst many other things, ordains "that the Brothers of the Hospital and all their men be free and exempt from all toll in every market and in all fairs, and in the passage of all bridges, ways and of all the seas, through all our realm and all our lands."

The Wat Tyler rebellion was a sore time for the Order in England. The Lord Prior, Sir Richard Hales, was Treasurer of England; him, the rebels captured, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon of Sudbury, and beheaded them both upon Tower Hill. Froissart tells how "they went to the house of the Knight-Hospitallers of Rhodes, dedicated

to St. John of Mount-Carmel, which they burnt, together with their church and hospital." The Prior's house at Highbury, "built like another Paradise," was also destroyed. Stowe says: "The rebels of Offer and of Kent, 1381, set fire on this house, causing it to burne by the space of seaven dayes together, not suffering any to quench it."

Doubtless such a rich body as the Order of St. John rapidly restored their buildings, but as their important duties lay in the Mediterranean, the Priory of England must have been used mainly for its princely hospitality, for administering its great estates in the country, and for recruiting.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the prosperity of the Order in England appeared to be at its zenith. In 1502 Henry VII. was elected Protector of the Knights of Rhodes, and was a frequent visitor to the Priory. "In a small upper room, next the garden in the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, without the bars of West Smithfield, Henry VII., in the first year of his reign, gave the Great Seal to John Morton, Bishop of Ely, and appointed him Chancellor, and he carried the Seal with him to his house, Ely Place, hard by."

The Lord Prior, Sir Thomas Docwra, expended large sums in the rebuilding and beautifying of the Priory. Amongst other works he rebuilt the great Gate House, the tower of the Church, and inserted the large perpendicular windows in the choir. In the early days of the reign of Henry VIII. Docwra was in great favour with the King, sitting as Premier Baron of the Realm in his first Parliament, and being employed in various embassies and commissions. When the Grand Master Philip Villiers de l'Isle Adam came to England, Henry visited him at the Priory, where he promised him the guns previously

mentioned, and he entertained the Grand Master at St. James's Palace, where he presented him with a golden basin and an ewer set with precious stones.

When Henry's quarrels with the Pope began, he tried to subvert the allegiance of the English Knights of the Order from their headquarters, and he tempted them to become his Knights, with the defence of Calais as their particular mission. At Docwra's death the King attempted to confer the vacant office on a favourite of his own, and exact a yearly tribute of £4,000, but in all this he failed, and accepted Sir William Weston as the Order's nominee.

After having dissolved the religious houses of England, Henry turned his attention to the Hospitallers, and in 1540, 32 Henry VIII., it was enacted that "the Kinge's Majestie, his heirs and successors, shall have and enjoy all that Hospitall, Mansion-house, Churche, and all other houses, edificeons, buyldinges and gardienes of the same belonging, being nere unto the citie of London, in the Countie of Midd., called the house of St. John of Jerlm. in England." The members were forbidden to wear the dress of the Order, or to use any of its distinctive titles. The Grand Prior, Sir William Weston, was granted a pension of £1,000 a year. Weever says: "It fortuned that on the 7th day of May, 1540, being Ascension Day, and the same day of the dissolution of his house, he was dissolved by death, which strooke him to the heart at the first time when he heard of the dissolution of his Order. Soul smitten with sorrow, gold, though a great cordial, being not able to cure a broken heart."

The greater number of the Knights retired to Malta, and of those who remained several were executed, being charged

with having denied the King's supremacy. Of these, Sir Adrian Fortescue, Sir Thomas Dingley and Sir Marmaduke Bowes, were beheaded on Tower Hill, and Sir David Gunston was hanged, drawn and quartered at St. Thomas Waterings, in Southwark.

During the continuation of the reign of Henry, and the reign of Edward VI., the English Langue was maintained at Malta, but on the accession of Queen Mary the Knights were invited to return. Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed Grand Prior, and by Royal Letters Patent, dated April 2nd, 1557, the Bailiffs, Commanders and Knights were once more incorporated by and under the name and title of the "Prior and Co-brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," giving them, as a Corporation, a Common Seal, and ordaining for the Crown, its heirs and successors, that the Knights of the Order in England should for ever have and enjoy their name, style and dignity, with all their ancient privileges and prerogatives. This document, which has never been revoked, together with others restoring much of the old properties, still exists in the Public Library at Malta, and attested copies are in the library of the Order at St. John's Gate. *

This revival lasted but a short time, for on the accession of Queen Elizabeth the Crown again seized the property of the Order, and the Knights once more fled to Malta. From this time the English Langue only existed at Malta. Here English members were admitted, and Grand Priors and other officers of the English Langue appointed down to the time of the capture of the Island by Napoleon.

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* For a list of the properties restored to the Order by Queen Mary, see Patent Roll 4–5 Philip and Mary (14).

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem

The revival of the Order in England and its status to-day cannot be better described than by quoting from a speech made by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Receiver-General of the Order, on St. John's Day, 1909, before the Annual General Assembly of the Order, meeting at St. John's Gate—

"On the dissolution of the Order in Malta, the Knights were scattered all over Europe, and a good many settled in France.

"During the war between Greece and Turkey some twenty years later, which led to the liberation of Greece, there took place a massacre of the Christian inhabitants of the Island of Scio, which stirred Europe from the top to the bottom, and the French Knights resident in Paris determined to see if it was not possible to re-constitute the Order as a militant body to fight in aid of the Christians, and an extraordinary and elaborate design was formulated by them. It had for its object a mercantile branch in imitation of the mercantile Knights at Amalfi, and a militant branch for the purpose of aiding in the wars against the Turks. The document, a copy of which is in our archives, describes the whole of this proceeding, and invokes the aid of the English. It states that at that time, although the Chapter of the Order could not be summoned, there was in France the Venerable Ordinary Council of the Order, in which there were represented sufficient of the Langues to carry by a majority of the Chapter any determination that the Venerable Ordinary Council had arrived at had it been possible to summon a Chapter, and the Venerable Ordinary Council then re-established the English branch of the Order, prescribing that the members of the Order might be members of the Anglican Church.

"Upon this various steps were taken by the English Knights to avail themselves of the Charter of Queen Mary, which was then considered not to have lapsed, and certain proceedings took place in the English Law Courts with a view to reviving the rights of the Order under the Charter of Queen Mary.

"The Revolution in France, however, again dispersed the Knights, and the small fraction of that body that had taken up its headquarters in Rome declined to acknowledge the action of the Venerable Ordinary Council, and the Romans have never since accepted the English branch of the Order, but from the date of our re-foundation by the Venerable Ordinary Council, the Order in England continued its existence in England, but as far as the English law was concerned as a voluntary institution; I should, however, think as far as the Order was concerned, representing at least as much, if not more, legal authority than that which has been claimed by the Roman Catholic Order then and since. However, as far as we English were concerned, the matter was set at rest altogether by the granting of the fresh Charter by Queen Victoria twenty-one years ago, giving the Order a status and a constitution founded upon the Charter granted by Queen Mary.

"The Charter of Queen Mary was not in terms referred to, but all the material powers of the Charter were re-granted to the voluntary body which had been formed by the Knights.

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem

"The dispersion of the Order by the Emperor Napoleon had effectually broken the continuity of the old body, and as I said before, the legal constitution of our Order directly from the Venerable Ordinary Council is at least as regular as the constitution of the Roman Order can be. The Charter of Queen Victoria, as the Charter of Queen Mary had done, has revived the mediæval Corporation of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, which had been recognised as the English Order from the time of King Edward II. until the time of King Henry VIII.

"The Charter gives us certain autonomous rights which it is not necessary to dilate on, and preserves to us the name which the Knights of the Order bore in the time of King Henry VIII., namely, Knights of the Order, in contradistinction to Knights of the Kingdom."

The Order To-day.

By W. R. EDWARDS, Secretary of the Order.

ON its re-incorporation in England the method of Government of the Order was framed, as far as possible, on the precedents of the old Order, which, however, had necessarily to be modified owing to the changes in religion and modern environment.

The Sovereign of the Realm is the Sovereign Head and Patron, and no admission can be made to the Order except with his Majesty's sanction. The first and principal Knight is the Grand Prior, Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, who was elected by the Chapter-General from among the Knights of Justice on the Eve of St. John the Baptist, 1910, and holds office for an unlimited period. Subject to the provisions of the Charter and Statutes he exercises the whole Government of the Order. The Sub-Prior holds position in the Order next to the Grand Prior and acts as his Deputy. Next in precedence is the Bailiff of Egle, and the other grades of the Order are Knights of Justice, Ladies of Justice, Chaplains, Knights of Grace, Ladies of Grace, Esquires, Serving Brothers and Sisters; attached to the Order, but not as members, are Honorary Associates and Donats.

The Sub-Priors of the Order since its incorporation have been H.R.H. The Duke of Clarence, appointed to that grade on St. John Baptist's Day, 1888. On his lamented death in 1892 he was succeeded by H.R.H. The Duke of York, now His Majesty The King. On the death of Queen Victoria,

His Royal Highness was promoted to the grade of Grand Prior and was succeeded as Sub-Prior by the Marquis of Linlithgow. After his death in 1906, the Viscount Knutsford was promoted to that grade and held office until his death in 1914, during which time he was most indefatigable in promoting in every possible way the best interests of the Order.

It is interesting to note that the grade of Bailiff of Egle is held by Colonel Sir Herbert Perrott, who has been for upwards of forty years connected with the Order, principally as the Chief Secretary of its Ambulance Department; also as Secretary, and more recently as Secretary-General of the Order itself. Sir Herbert was the third bearing the name of Perrott to be a Knight of Justice, as he followed his grandfather, Sir Edward Bindloss Lambert Perrott, and his father, Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, to whose memory the first memorial tablet in the Council Chamber over the Gateway was placed, the inscription on which runs as follows:

"To the honoured memory of the late Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, Baronet, Honorary Bailiff of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who died on the 4th day of June, A.D. 1886, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried in the Cemetery of Charlton in the County of Kent.

"This Memorial was placed here by the Chapter of the VIth or English Language of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in recognition of the long and eminent services rendered by the late Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, more especially in handing down the Accolade of the Order which he himself had received from Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart., upon whom it was conferred by the last Grand Master Ferdinand von Hompesch."

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

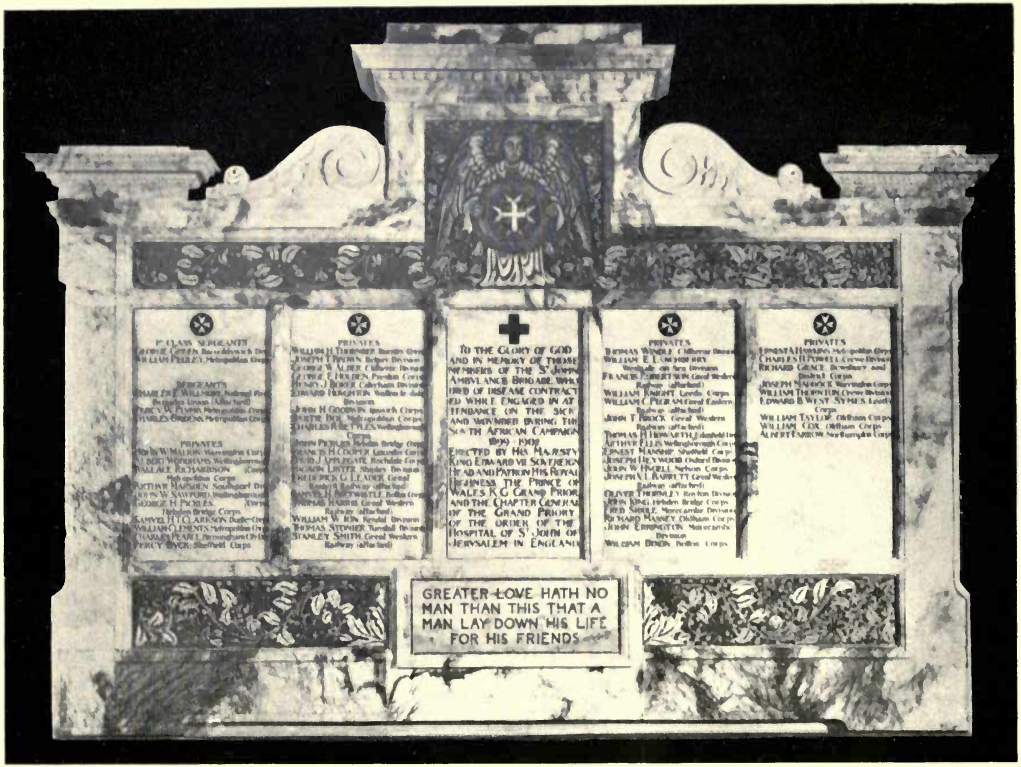
THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, LITTLE MAPLESTEAD, ESSEX.

[*See page 56*

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

MOOR HALL, HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

[*See page 14*



[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

MEMORIAL TO ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE MEN WHO DIED IN S. AFRICA, 1899 1902.

[*See pages 28 & 63*

Below the tablet is a sword with the following inscription: "Sir Edward G. L. Perrott, Bart., G.C.J.J., who had, A.D. 1841, received the Accolade of Knighthood in the Sovereign Order of S. John of Jerusalem from Sir J. C. Meredyth, Bart., G.C.J.J., Knight of St. Louis M.M. of France, who had received that honour from Count Ferdinand v. Hompesch, 69th Grand Master of the Order; conferred the Accolade with this Sword on Sir Edward Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., Lieut.-General Sir John St. George, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Gould Weston and Charles John Burgess, Members of the Order, on the 12th of December, 1872."

The two together mark an important link in the continuity of the present-day Order in England with the old Order of Malta.

The executive officers of the Order to-day are as follows:

PRELATE.—The Archbishop of York.

CHANCELLOR.—Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.

SECRETARY-GENERAL.—Vacant.

RECEIVER-GENERAL.—Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D.

DIRECTOR OF THE AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Right Honourable The Earl of Plymouth, C.B.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM.—Colonel Sir Charles M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

ALMONER.—Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., M.D., LL.D.

LIBRARIAN.—Edmund Fraser, Esq.

REGISTRAR.—The Right Honourable The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.

GENEALOGIST AND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.—Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. (Garter).

St. John Ambulance Association and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Probably the best known modern work of the Order is the development through its Ambulance Department of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, the latter being more or less an offshoot of the former. The Red Cross movement which became active at the beginning of the latter half of last century was much stimulated by the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and 1871, and many members of the Order enrolled themselves in the newly-formed British National Aid Society established for Red Cross work. Experience gained in the War made it clear that no Red Cross Society could efficiently carry out its work in time of war unless organised in time of peace and this experience fructified in 1877 in the formation of the St. John Ambulance Association, with the object of disseminating instruction in ambulance work.

It was found that the training necessary for a First Aid pupil differed essentially from that of the embryo doctor, owing to the principle aim of the former being to prevent an injury from becoming worse while the doctor's business is to effect a cure, and thus there was fixed a line of demarcation beyond which First Aid must not go. Moreover, while the doctor has usually at hand an ample supply of the most modern appliances, the First Aider has to act rapidly with whatever he can lay his hands upon and must therefore cultivate faculties of resourcefulness and observation. The student is, therefore, taught to look around and see what is available to effect his purpose, with the result that improvisation has from the very first been put in the forefront of the course of training, though to set a standard demonstrations are also given with prepared apparatus.

The first Centre of the Association was formed at Woolwich in 1877, and was quickly followed by others in London and the provinces. In the following year the work was undertaken in the Collieries, specially in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and naturally the Police received special attention. The importance of the work on Railways was also recognised, and the first class for railway servants was held at Paddington in the same year.

The first text-book was a Manual of First Aid by the late Surgeon-Major Peter Shepherd, which at once leapt into popularity. This book was superseded in 1901 by Cantlie's Manual, the English edition of which has been circulated to the extent of nearly one million five hundred thousand, and translations have been made into many languages and dialects. Other courses of instruction, each with its text book, are in Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation.

Amongst the apparatus used by the Association should be mentioned the Furley Stretcher, constructed on similar lines to that used by the Army, but of a lighter pattern, and wheel litters for conveying stretchers for fairly long distances. The original litter was imported from Berlin but this was a somewhat clumsy affair and the present type is much simpler and lighter. The design of ambulances for both horse and motor has not escaped attention, whilst the tourniquet recently designed by the permanent staff has found favour in the Navy and Army, on many of the principal Railways, and, in fact, everywhere where it is known.

The keynote of the appliances adopted by the Association is simplicity, so much so that the remark, "Any fool could have thought of that," is, when applied to an appliance, considered the highest form of praise.

According to the latest returns the grand total of certificates issued in the various subjects taught by the Association approaches a million and a quarter, while approximately 200,000 medallions and 80,000 medallion labels have been awarded to those who have continued their studies.

As a natural consequence of knowledge gained by them, First Aid students soon recognised the necessity of co-operation amongst themselves, and so formed a number of Ambulance Corps in different parts of the country. With these Corps as a nucleus the St. John Ambulance Brigade was formed in 1887 with the object of co-ordinating as a national institution the local efforts of the various Ambulance Corps.

Its ranks are open to men who hold the First Aid certificate and to women who hold the First Aid and Home Nursing certificates of the Association. Its Headquarters are at St. John's Gate, with Colonel Sir James Clark as Chief Commissioner, and for purposes of organisation Great Britain and Ireland are divided into eleven Districts, each with its Deputy Commissioner. It had so far grown by the beginning of the century that it was able to send 2,000 members on active service as Hospital orderlies attached to the R.A.M.C., in the South African and Chinese Wars. Some 60 or 70 of them lost their lives, and a monument to their memory in the Grand Priory Church of the Order, Clerkenwell, was unveiled in 1903, by his present Majesty, then Grand Prior of the Order.

In June, 1912, as a special mark of their appreciation of the work of the Brigade, the King and Queen inspected in Windsor Great Park, 11,000 men and 3,000 Nursing Sisters, including many representatives from Overseas.

At the time of writing the Brigade has furnished upwards

of 17,000 men as Hospital Orderlies at the seat of the present war and is still straining its powers to the utmost to send as many more. Official reports and numerous private letters show the high esteem in which the services of these men are held.

As an example of the state of preparedness of the Brigade, it will suffice to say that late on the Saturday night of August 1st, 1914, when war seemed imminent, the Admiralty asked for Naval Sick Berth Orderlies and on Sunday morning over 100 marched off fully equipped to take up their duties, and by Tuesday, 4,000 men were at their posts on board ship and in Naval and Military Hospitals.

To illustrate the smartness of Brigade Orderlies, an Officer reported how a train of wounded arrived in Boulogne with 240 cases, of which 170 were on stretchers, and many of the others unable to walk. There was a squad of 40 Brigade men from Newcastle in attendance, who a few days before had been working in coal-mines. These men removed the whole of the 240 cases from the train to the Hospital Ship, and in 40 minutes they were on their way to England.

Approximately the strength of the Brigade at home is—Men 25,000, women 8,000, total, 33,000.

In the Colonies New Zealand led the way in the formation of Brigade units and the Dunedin Ambulance Corps was founded in 1892, followed by a Nursing Corps formed in 1895. Until 1903 the Colonial Units were under the Chief Commissioner of the Brigade, but in that year they were placed under Colonel C. W. B. Bowdler, as Commissioner for Special Services, an appointment which he took up on relinquishing the arduous duties of Chief Commissioner of the

Brigade which he had held since June, 1898. According to the latest returns the strength of the Brigade Overseas is nearly 5,000 members of all ranks distributed over Australia, Canada, India and Ceylon, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa. Major-General James C. Dalton is now Chief Commissioner for the Brigade Overseas.

A feature in the educational work of the Association has been the institution of Competitions. The first organised by Headquarters were for the St. John Ambulance Brigade and for the Railways of England and Wales, both starting in 1897. The educational value of competitions is now fully recognised, largely owing to the plan adopted of so framing the tests as to make them a real criterion of the competitor's ability to act in emergency rather than a test of his theoretical knowledge.

The Territorial Branch was formed in 1909 with Sir Richard Temple as Controller-in-Chief. Its object was to provide bodies of men and women known as Voluntary Aid Detachments to supplement the personnel of the Territorial Forces, a work in which it was joined by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, from the members of which large numbers of recruits joined the Detachments. On the outbreak of War, however, the services of those enrolled were utilised to augment the medical units of the regular forces, for whom a very large number of Hospitals and Convalescent Homes were formed and maintained. At the end of July, 1915, there were 198 men's detachments, with a total strength of 8,107, and 14,572 women, comprised in 505 detachments; of these 597 women were serving in Military Hospitals at home and abroad.

One Thursday evening, a telephone call came through at 7.30 asking for the supply of a probationary staff for a large

new military hospital by 4 p.m. on Saturday. The proper officials were still working at the Gate. The many arrangements necessary were at once made, and the nurses turned up to time fully equipped and ready for the wounded who arrived on Sunday morning.

British Ophthalmic Hospital.

In February, 1881, a Committee was formed to consider the question of obtaining a site at Jerusalem for the establishment of a Hospice of the Order, with a Dispensary for Ophthalmic cases, and in April of the following year the Sultan of Turkey presented a site on the Bethany road, overlooking the Valley of Hinnom, with Mount Zion beyond, for this purpose—an act of kindness which was largely due to the tact and perseverance of the late Sir Edmund Lechmere, who was of all members of the Order the most keenly interested in this Hospital scheme.

In the month of November, 1882, Dr. J. C. Waddell left for Jerusalem with a suitable supply of medicaments. Soon after his arrival he secured temporary premises for the Hospice, as those on the site given by the Sultan were in course of erection, and on the 4th December he began his real work. Dr. Waddell was only able to continue the work he had begun with so much promise for a very short time, as in the following January he was attacked by a serious illness, and his health was so much affected that he was forced to return to England in the following May.

He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Ogilvie, who remained for upwards of three years, when he was relieved by Dr. W. E. Cant, to whose skill and labours, coupled with the almost incredible energy of Mrs. Cant, the Hospital owes more than can be

conveyed by mere words. Dr. and Mrs. Cant continued their work for nearly twenty-three years and were succeeded in April, 1911, by Mr. W. Ward, who, unfortunately, died suddenly a short time afterwards. Dr. and Mrs. Cant promptly came to the rescue, and returning to Jerusalem carried on the work of the Hospital until the 9th October, when Mr. D. Heron relieved them of their duties and remained in charge of the Hospital until it was necessary to leave the country shortly after the outbreak of war in September, 1914, owing to the growing hostility evinced by the Turks.

From a very small beginning the Hospital grew to a widely known Institution, and patients have been in the habit of making tremendous journeys on foot from the furthest parts of Syria and Persia to it. Bare statistics would give but a crude idea of the value of the Hospital and the esteem in which it is held, but the many personal anecdotes which reach St. John's Gate bring home to one the pathetic regard and even affection which the Asiatic peoples have for its Hospital. A Bedouin from the Sinai Peninsula had had his sight restored at the Hospital and spread its fame abroad. Three men afflicted in the same way as this Bedouin had been, heard of the success which had attended his visit and obtaining the good offices of a relative to act as their guide started off on the long and toilsome journey of fourteen days to reach the Hospital, where they had to be detained rather longer than usual, but were able eventually to return in full possession of their sight.

A typical year's work shows the treatment of 1,262 in-patients, 9,600 out-patients, involving consultations amounting to 32,000, while upwards of 2,500 operations were performed, 60 of which were sufficiently serious to call for the use of anæsthetics.

PLATE 9.

[*By permission, Barrett's Photo Press Agency.*

DIGNITARIES OF THE ORDER IN PROCESSION TO THE PRIORY CHURCH.

[*See page 23*

[*By permission, Barrett's Photo Press Agency.*

A CHURCH PARADE OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

[*See page 28*

COMPETITION TROPHY.
ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOC., CANADA.
[*See page 30*

THE INTER-RAILWAY CHALLENGE SHIELD.
[*See page 30*

War Work of the Order.

The Order has organised a hut hospital of 520 beds at Etaples in France, known as the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital, which was opened in September, 1915, and has raised a fund of over £75,000 for equipping and maintaining it.

The Officer Commanding is Colonel Sir James R. A. Clark, the Chief Commissioner of the Brigade; the Physician-in-Charge is Colonel C. J. Trimble, Deputy Commissioner of No. IV. District of the Brigade, and the Surgeon-in-Charge is Mr. S. Maynard Smith. In addition, the staff and personnel consists of:—

6 Surgeon-Physicians,
10 Assistant Surgeon-Physicians,
1 Dentist,
1 Secretary with Clerical Staff,
1 Quartermaster,
1 Matron,
1 Assistant Matron,
50 Trained Nurses,
1 Chef and 3 Assistants,
1 Sergeant-Major,
13 Sergeants,
2 Chauffeurs,
118 Orderlies,
20 Probationary Nurses.

The hospital is splendidly designed, constructed and equipped, and is greatly admired by all who have seen it.

The largest Hospital in England working under the

auspices of the Order is one of 500 beds at Southport, and, in addition, many smaller Hospitals and Convalescent Homes are at work, having been started by St. John Voluntary Aid Detachments.

At the commencement of the War, under the Presidency of the Queen, and Chairmanship of Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, a Ladies' Committee was formed, and applied their energies to the provision and despatch of trained nurses, hospitals, rest stations, convalescent homes, etc., while mention should be made of a warehouse started in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gate for the collection and despatch of articles of clothing and other comforts.

Almost immediately after the outbreak of war the "Times" newspaper opened a fund for Red Cross work, in which both the Order and the British Red Cross Society participated. At the time of writing subscriptions have reached the sum of nearly £2,250,000. Towards the end of October, an agreement was entered into between the two bodies for co-ordinating their work, and from that time instead of dividing the fund it was treated as joint and managed by a Committee composed of Members appointed by both bodies. Its headquarters in France are at Rouen, from which place its activities at the western seat of war are organised. Under its auspices fourteen Hospitals, with additional dressing stations and rest stations, twelve stores in various towns in France, nine convoys of motor ambulances, three hospital trains, and a large enquiry department for the wounded and missing at five separate towns are actively employed.

It has also a commission in the near East, and at Malta, the old home of the Order, special steps have been taken to

promote the comfort and general welfare of the sick and wounded. These steps take the form of meeting them on landing and handing them light refreshments and cigarettes, followed by small parcels of comforts when Hospital is reached; subsequently a moderate but regular supply of smoking requisites is kept up. Amusement is afforded by the provision of concerts, literature, musical instruments, gramophones and games. A Committee of ladies of Malta, formed at the request of the Governor, has carried out most of the above work in complete harmony with the Joint Commission. An ample stock of Hospital material is kept and replenished as required from England, while an X-Ray apparatus has been installed and an ample supply of motors provided. In short, the best traditions of the Order are being acted up to by all concerned in the island.

Indian Soldiers' Fund.

A fund for helping the sick and wounded Indian soldiers has been originated by the Order, and is carried on under the Chairmanship of Sir John Prescott Hewett. The late Lord Roberts, up to the time of his death, displayed the greatest interest in its initial appeal to the public for subscriptions and in its subsequent operations.

The activities of the fund are mainly directed towards the following objects, viz:—

The maintenance of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, with 500 beds, in Brockenhurst Park.

The supply of comforts to all the hospitals in Great Britain and France in which there are Indian wounded, and to the ships in which Indian wounded are conveyed.

It also supplements the clothing and comforts furnished by the Government for the Indian troops at the front with articles which it does not fall within the responsibility of the State to provide, and repairing the immense wastage of the War.

The hospital was opened on 20th January, 1915, and up to the 15th June it had received 1,162 patients.

Apart from the Lady Hardinge Hospital, the fund has supplied comforts to eight hospitals or convalescent homes in England, twenty in France, one in Alexandria, and nine hospital ships, and has altogether sent to them upwards of 62,000 garments, besides large quantities of materials, in addition to plentiful supplies of sugar, sweets and fruit, millions of cigarettes and nearly a ton of tobacco. The list by no means stops here, but includes such articles as combs, soap, walking sticks, stationery, gramophones and games.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the work of the Order is conducted without regard to race, class or creed, and all are freely invited to help in its work and participate in the benefits it affords.

W. R. EDWARDS.

The Buildings of the Priory of St. John at Clerkenwell.

WITH the exception of the crypt beneath the choir, and the fragment of the round nave of the Church which still exists, nothing is known of the extent or appearance of the earlier buildings of the Priory.

The oldest representation is that by Wenceslaus Hollar, engraved in 1656 for Dugdale's "Monasticon," and re-engraved in 1809 for Wilkinson's "Londiniana." The original copper plate of this second state is now in the St. John's Gate collection.

Fictitious representations of the Priory are numerous, the earliest of these appearing in Hone's "Every-Day Book" for November 13th, and reproduced in Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London." Hone gives the source of this picture as a Cottonian MS., Nero D. VIII., but on referring to this in the British Museum it will be found that the manuscript and picture relate to St. John's Monastery at Colchester.

In the pictorial map of Newton's "London in the Olden Time," 1855, the Priory appears fully set out, but this is entirely imaginary; the author states that the original gate was south of the present one, but there is no evidence of this. Mr. Henry Brewer published a fine drawing in "The Builder," January 1st, 1898, in which elaborate buildings appear on the site of the Priory, but without any attempt to use the evidence which had been collected. In Harrison's "History of London," 1786, there is a picture of the burning of the Priory by

Wat Tyler, in which the buildings are just the artist's imagination; this has been reproduced in several other works, and sometimes the picture has been reversed.

Hollar's print, so far as it goes, may in the light of recent discoveries be taken as fairly accurate, but it must be remembered that the drawing was made more than a hundred years after the dissolution of the Priory, and we know that by that time much had been destroyed.

The best guide as to what buildings were existing at the time of the suppression is the recent discovery by Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., of a manuscript in the Record Office endorsed "The Survey of lead belongyg to Seyent Joens in Smythfeild"; this gives the dimensions and weights of the lead roofs of the church, with two chapels, the position of which is now unknown, and "my lord Dockerys chappell," and a vestry on the south side of the choir, traces of which still remain, the steeple of the Church and the Gate House. It tells of the "preistes dortor," 120 ft. long—this was doubtless the knights' dormitory—an armoury, 54 ft. long; the "greate chamber dore" and "greate Staire" 25 ft. by 20 ft.; the "Stillytornes" or distillery, the "Comptying house" 36 ft. long; the wardrobe 15 ft. square; "my lorde's chamber," a "parlor" 28 ft. long; the "Kepers Chamber," a "Halle" 105 ft. long; the "yomans dorter," the "Kechyn," and many other "chambers" of considerable proportions. Mr. Clapham's paper, which is of great value, will be found in the "St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society's Transactions," Vol. VII., part II., 1912. Unfortunately the position of these important buildings is still unknown, but many of them must have been contained in the range of buildings shown in two of Hollar's pictures, lying on the north

side of the choir of the Church. Amongst other documents which describe the buildings is "A Request to Purchase," dated 5 April, 37 Henry VIII., made by Lord Viscount Lisle, Lord Admiral of England. Here mention is made of the Gate House, of gardens, and one orchard with a "ffisshe poole in the same orchard lying upon the Easte and northe parte of the said mansyon." "Item, one house lately buyldid by John Mableston, clerke [he had been Sub-Prior], called the supprior's lodgying, and one garden, called the supprior's garden, w^ch^ house and garden be grauntyd to the said John for terms of hys lyffe by acte of Parlyament w^t^oute anythyng therefore paying." "Itm, one other house adionyng to the said house called the scholehouse. Itm, two Courtes, whereof the one is called the great Courte, and the other the lyttle Courte, lying upon the southe parte of the said Mansion as they be enclosed. Itm, the garden called the Turcoplyer's garden, adionyng to the foresaid garden called the supprior's garden." The fish pond was found during excavations in 1903, north of the little churchyard in St. John Street, which agrees with the position described above; in its thick black mud was found a large knife, shells of the fresh-water mussel, and some oak piles which probably supported a fishing stage; these are preserved in the museum in the crypt of the Church.

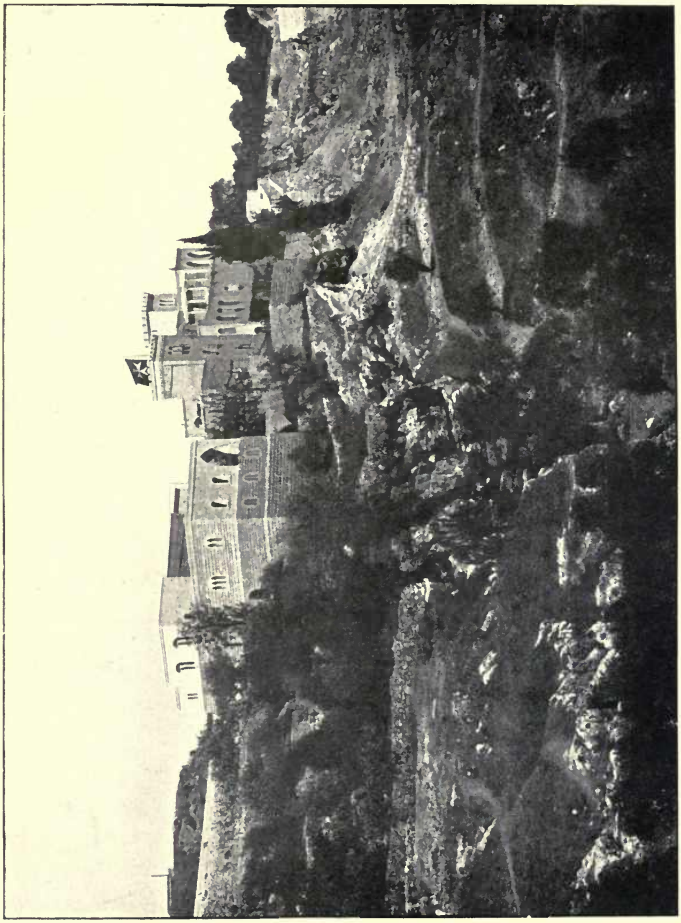
On the 1st May, 38 Henry VIII., 1546, the King granted to John Viscount Lisle and Joan his wife, all the house, close and ambit of the Priory, and also the three gardens and orchard, and the pool in the orchard, together with the Church and burial-ground of the Priory, also the Sub-Prior's lodging, the Sub-Prior's garden, the school-house, the great court, the little court, the Turcoplyer's garden, the wood-yard, the slaughter-house, the plumber's house, the wood-house, the

launder's house, the counting-house, the porter's garden, and the gate house. Also all conduits and waterpipes and springs lately belonging to the Priory.

The water supply of the Priory came in leaden pipes from some large meadows at Barnsbury, belonging to the Order, known as Commandry Mantells, comprising a great part, if not all, of what is now called Pentonville; they also supplied the water to the Carthusians, and in the ancient map of the water supply, still preserved at the Charterhouse, St. John's pipe appears in various places. The boundary wall of the precincts ran eastward from the Gate until it reached St. John Street, then northward almost as far as the corner of Aylesbury Street, where it turned west to Clerkenwell Green, the north postern opening in it at Jerusalem Passage. Behind Nos. 1 and 2, Clerkenwell Green, in 1903, I found about forty-three ft. of the wall standing, with a small doorway in it 3 ft. 9 in. wide; the bottom of the wall was 5 ft. 3 in. below the present pavement levels, it was 2 ft. 6 in. thick, and the remains were 3 ft. high, From its most westerly point on Clerkenwell Green the wall turned south behind the houses on the east side of Red Lion Street until it met the wall running westward from the Gate.

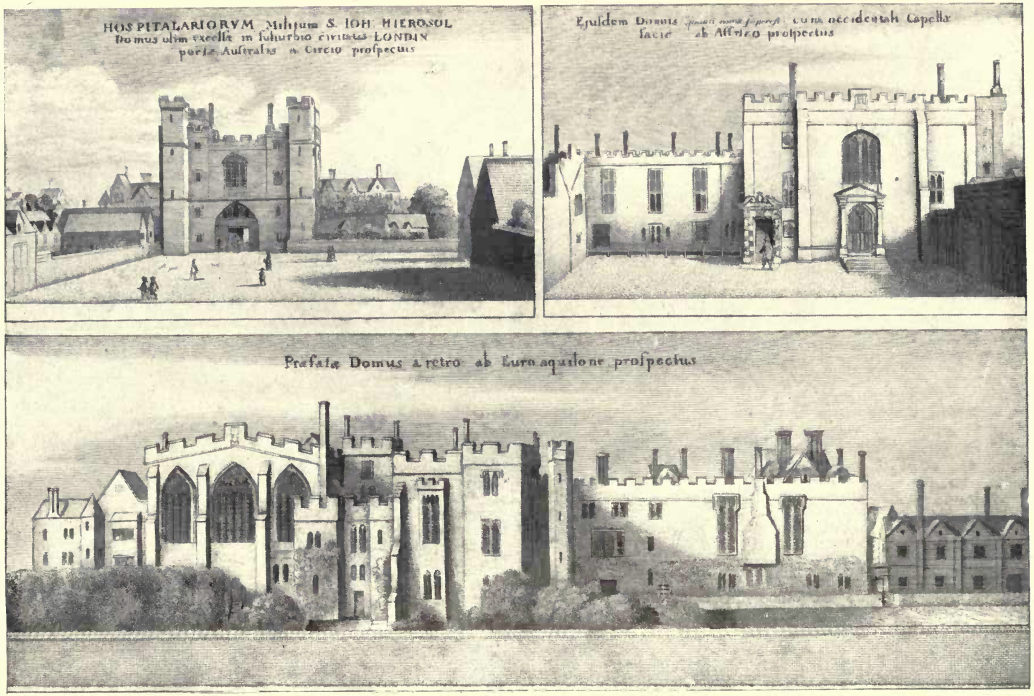
Beyond the precincts on the east side of St. John's Lane there stood the house of the Bailiff of Eagle, who was the third dignitary in the English Langue; the site is now represented by Eagle Court. On the east side of St. John Street, where is now the Clerkenwell Road, the Priory had some land, a portion of which was the Pardon Churchyard, and Stowe says: "It served for burying such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for Felonies, who were fetched thether usually in a closed cart, bayled over and covered with blacke, having a plaine white Crosse thwarting, and at the fore end a St. John's

PLATE 11.



THE BRITISH OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM.

[See page 31



THE EARLIEST KNOWN PICTURE OF THE PRIORY BUILDINGS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AT CLERKENWELL.

From an Engraving by Wenceslaus Hollar, 1656.

[*See page 39*

Crosse without, and within a Bell ringing, whereby the cart might be heard when it passed; and this was called the Frery cart which belonged to S. John's and had the priveledge of Sanctuarie." On the west side, on the banks of the River Fleet, where is now Turnmill Street, the Priory had two watermills and there was also a windmill.

At the dissolution, the valuation of the Priory was £2,304 19s. 11d., a sum only exceeded by Westminster and Glastonbury Abbeys. In the Cotton MSS., Appendix XXVIII., folio 52, is a paper endorsed "Touching St. John's," and headed "An abridgment touching the money, plate, stuff, store and payments at St. John's." "Plate, gilt 9,592½ oz., parcel gilt 1,903½ oz. Paid for servants' wages, their rewards, charge, about the funeral, and other £281 14s.; remainder in ready money £588 6s. 8d., besides ornaments of the Church remaining in the vestry, stuff delivered to the King, stuff remaining in St. John's charged to Sir Henry Knevett, stuff to be sold, wine, three carts and four cart horses." Could the funeral have been that of the Grand Prior Sir William Weston?

A still more important inventory of the plate belonging to the Priory at the dissolution is that of the "Maister and Treasurer of the King's Jewells."

"Frome the late monastery of St. Johns in Smythfildes viz., in gilte plate, weing w^t the stones, birralles, and glasses, DCCIIII^{xx} i oz. dī and in white plate M^l vi^{c}liiii oz. as by the saied booke apperethe, over and besides a gospell booke plated upon w^t a crucifix, Mary and John of silver, and a texte of a gospel booke plated uppon w^t silver Mary and John, the silver of whiche bookes are chardged in the saied title of mytors as in the same dothe appere."

In spite of the above quoted deed Lord Lisle does not seem to have come into possession of the Priory, for Stowe tells how "the Priory, church and house of St. John was preserved from spoil or down-pulling so long as Henry VIII. reigned, and was employed as a store house for the King's toils and tents for hunting, and for the wars, etc. But in the 3rd of King Edward VI., the church for the most part, to wit, the body and side aisles, with the great bell tower, a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all others that I have seen, was undermined and blown up with gunpowder. The stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's house in the Strand." In pursuance of his father's will, Edward VI. granted the Priory to his sister Mary, and Mackyn, in his Diary, records how "the Lady Mary rode through London unto St. John's, her place, with fifty knights and gentlemen in velvet coats and chains of gold afore her, and after her iiij score gentlemen and ladies, every one having a peyre of bedes of black."

In Elizabeth's time the Priory was used as the headquarters of the drama, Edmund Tylney, the Master of the Revels, living here and using the buildings, which, he writes: "consistethe of a Wardropp and other several Rooms for Artificers to work in, viz., Taylors, Imbrotherers, Propertimakers, Paynters, Wyredrawers, and Carpenters, togeather with a convenient place for ye Rehearsalls, and setting forth of Playes and other Shows for those Services." From here Tylney licensed not less than thirty of Shakespeare's plays, commencing with "Henry IV." and ending with "Antony and Cleopatra," so that there is little doubt but that Shakespeare was a frequent visitor to the Gate House. Tylney's accounts

very frequently mention St. John's, such as the following: In 1573, "For carriage of certeyne pece of the wagon and mownte from the Warderob to saint Jones iis.". "For the cariadge of the partes of ye well conterfeit from the Bell in gracious strete to St. John's to be pformed for the play of Cutwell, Xd."; 1578, "for carryage of the Armoure from Greenewitch to St. Johnes to be guylded, 2s., and from St. John's to the Waterside, 16d.".

Later, the Priory came into the possession of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and Fuller says, "his countess was very forward to repair the ruined choir." Dr. Joseph Hall preached at its solemn re-opening on St. Stephen's Day, 1623, taking for his text, Haggai ii. 9, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts." The house passed by marriage and descent to the Earl of Aylesbury, when the refitted choir was known as Aylesbury Chapel, and the Earl lived in the building on the north side, as shown in Hollar's print. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Chapel had become a Presbyterian meeting-house, and Bishop Burnet, who lived just opposite, writes in his History that in the Sacheverell riots "there happened to be a meeting-house near me out of which they drew everything that was in it, and burned it before the door of the house." After this it became a private chapel for the use of the inhabitants of St. John's Square and the neighbourhood, and in 1716 it was advertised to be sold or let: "The remains of the once famous Abbey of Clerkenwell, called of late Aylesbury Chapel, with a gallery as fit as any for a school-room that will hold above two hundred scholars."

In 1721 the Chapel was bought by a Mr. Simon Michel, who built the present west front, together with a new roof and

galleries; he also gave it a Rectory House in Red Lion Street, which he had built just previously. In 1723 he sold it to Queen Anne's Commissioners for building fifty new churches in London, for £2,500. The Commissioners gave it its present parish, and on the 27th of December, 1723, it was re-consecrated by the Bishop of London as the Parish Church of St. John, Clerkenwell.

By this time most of the secular buildings of the Priory had disappeared, being replaced by modern houses with various owners, the site of the Priory's House on the north side of the choir being a distillery belonging to Mr. Israel Wilkes, and here was born his son, the famous John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London.

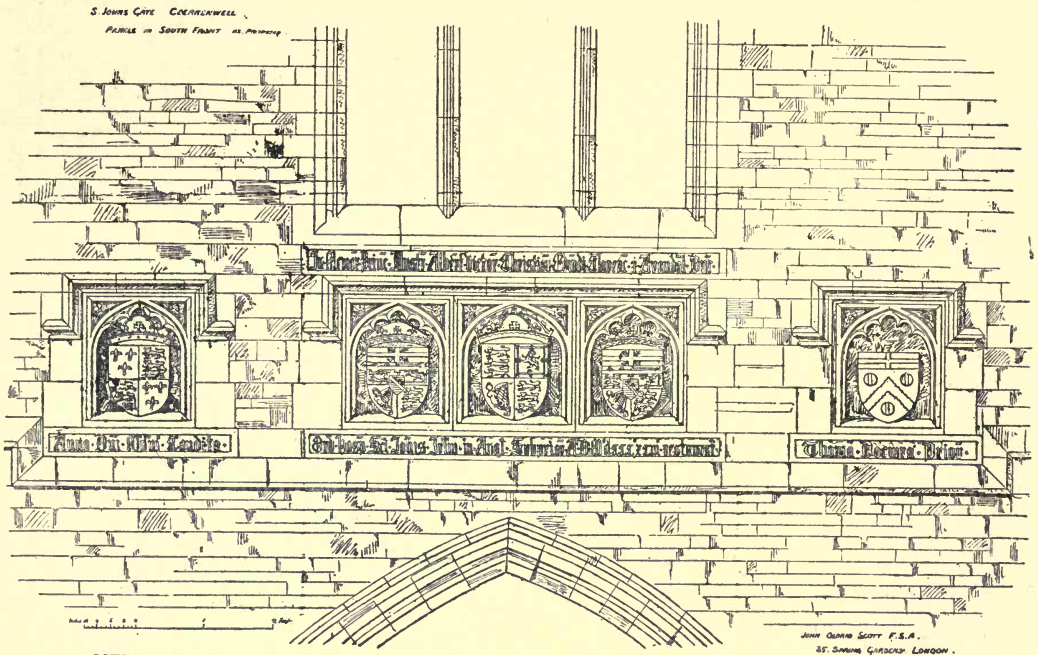
In 1731 the Gate House was inhabited by a printer, Edward Cave, and here he printed and issued "The Gentleman's Magazine." Dr. Samuel Johnson was for a long time its chief writer, contributing amongst many other items the reports on the debates of the Houses of Parliament. Cave does not appear to have paid large salaries, for Johnson was so shabbily dressed that he took his meals behind a screen in a corner of Cave's dining-room when guests were present. At this period Johnson brought to the Gate a young friend with a taste for acting, and it was in the large room over the Arch that David Garrick gave his first performance, in Fielding's farce of "The Mad Doctor," founded upon Molière's "Malade Imaginare," to Cave's workmen and friends. In 1781 "The Gentleman's Magazine" was removed to Fleet Street, and the Gate became the Parish Watch House; and later it became an inn with the name of "The Old Jerusalem Tavern."

In 1845 the building had become very ruinous, and the Metropolitan Building Authorities ordered its thorough repair

or demolition. The matter was taken up by Mr. W. P. Griffith, an architect, resident in St. John's. He raised a public subscription, and eventually restored the building to a safe condition. In one of several appeals and subscription lists, dated 1847, is found the name, E. A. H. Lechmere, 5s. od. On showing this list to the late Sir Edmund Lechmere, shortly before his death in 1894, he replied, "Yes; I was a boy at the Charterhouse and gave five shillings from my pocket money." In 1874 the freehold of the Gate House was for sale, and Sir Edmund Lechmere bought it and later transferred it to the Order. In the same year they were able to use the western tower, but it was not until 1887 that the expiration of leases allowed the Order to obtain full possession.

St. John's Gate.

THE great Gate House of the Priory, standing across St. John's Lane, is an important building, measuring 64 ft. from east to west, and 36 ft. from north to south. It was built by Grand Prior Docwra in 1504, and consists of two towers 47 ft. in height, each containing four stories, and flanked by smaller towers, the two on the north or inner side containing the staircases. The towers are joined by a large room above the archway spanning the road, the principal entrance to the Priory; the southern arch bears the rebate for the gates, and two of the hinge hooks are still in position. The archway is richly vaulted, with many ribs springing from a shaft in each of the four angles; a central boss bears an Agnus Dei upon a book with clasps, and of four other bosses, two bear the Arms of the Order and two the Arms of Docwra. On the outer face above the arch there were originally five shields of arms, of which the central one was England, and one of the Order on either side; of the two outer shields, one was Docwra, with the Order in chief, and the other Docwra, with the Order in chief impaling Greene, the Arms of Docwra's mother. These shields were very badly decayed, and in 1893 they were replaced by the present shields, and an inscription in memory of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who was Sub-Prior at the time of his death. On the north side there are three shields, the centre one being the Order, that on the left is Docwra, with the Order in chief, and the right-hand one Docwra, with the Order in chief impaling a cross moline.



MEMORIAL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE,
First Sub-Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England,
ON THE SOUTH FRONT OF ST. JOHN'S GATE, UNVEILED BY
GRAND PRIOR H.R.H. EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., St. John Baptist's Day, 1893.

[*See page 46.*

Below these shields may still be seen traces of the date 1504. A small door in the west tower has shields in the spandrels, one of which is the Order and the other Docwra, with the Order in chief. The whole structure is of red brick encased with Kentish rag-stone. The staircases in each tower were originally spiral vices of stone to the first floor, and above that of wood. Of these only the western one remains. In 1814 the stone steps were replaced by a dog-leg stair to the first floor, but this has since been replaced by oak steps similar to those above. In the east tower the original stair was replaced, in the seventeenth century, by a massive staircase with turned balusters and heavy newel posts, the inner walls being cut away to make room for it. The room in the east tower on the ground floor, originally the guard-room, with a door opening under the archway, is to-day the Library of the Order. The panelling is modern, but the ceiling is original with finely moulded oak ribs. The Library contains a fine collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of the Order, a good collection of the coins* of the various Grand Masters of Malta, a steel breastplate from Rhodes of the period of the 1480 siege, a number of gold and enamel crosses worn by the Knights, two chasubles from Malta in silk damask, with the embroidered armorials of the Grand Masters Cottoner and

*As the Order was a Sovereign Order, with its own country of Rhodes or Malta, it followed that it should provide a coinage for these islands, and, from its occupation of Rhodes in 1310 until the loss of Malta in 1798, almost every Grand Master struck coins of many values in gold, silver and copper. It is interesting to note that the gold and silver coins of the Order in Malta were still the common currency of the island so recently as 1886, when they were withdrawn and British money substituted. The copper money was withdrawn in 1827. Quite a number of books and articles have been written on the subject, of which the following are the most important: E. H. Furse, "Memoires Numismatiques de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint Jean de Jerusalem," Paris, 1885; and Canon H. C. Schembri, "Coins and Medals of the Knights of Malta," London, 1902; 2nd edition, 1910.

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, ST. JOHN'S GATE.

[*See page 52*

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

THE CHAPTER HALL, ST. JOHN'S GATE.

[*See page 51*

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

ELIZABETHAN CHIMNEY PIECE IN THE CHANCERY, ST. JOHN'S GATE.

[*See page 49*

Perellos; a baton in ivory and bronze of the Grand Falconer, who was an important official (as the tribute of the Knights to the Emperor Charles V. for the possession of Malta was a falcon per year); a fine silver-gilt chalice of Spanish workmanship, said to have been brought to England by King Philip when he came to marry Queen Mary—this was presented by Vere Countess of Galway, and is used on St. John's Day at the Holy Communion of the members of the Order in the Crypt Chapel; a handsome silver rosewater dish, in very high repoussée, depicting a wounded Knight attended by an angel and armorini—in its border appear the charges of the shield of Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena, 1722-1736, a lion rampant and a winged hand holding a sword—this was brought from Malta and presented by the Librarian, Mr. Edmund Fraser, and there are many other interesting relics of the old Order.

The next room of importance in the east tower is on the second floor, and is known as the Chancery; here are a number of valuable water-colour drawings of Malta in the eighteenth century, and of the interior of the Church of the Knights in Valletta. The chimney-piece in this room is a somewhat important relic of old London architecture, and it has been illustrated in quite a large number of books on Old London. It stood originally in a ground floor room of an inn on the east side of St. John's Lane, known for centuries as the "Baptist's Head." This house was built for a residence by Sir Thomas Forster, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who died here in 1612. The frieze of the chimney-piece is richly carved, and in the middle is the shield of arms bearing Forster impaling Radcliffe, the arms of the judge's wife, while on either end are the crests of the two families. When the old inn was demolished in 1895, the chimney-piece

was brought here, and considering that for centuries it was in a taproom, frequented by all the cattle drovers to the adjacent market of Smithfield, it is wonderfully preserved, due doubtless to the many coats of paint it had received, which have now been successfully removed, revealing much delicate and artistic carving.

A window on the Chancery landing contains portrait figures of Grand Priors Sir John Kendal and Sir Thomas Docwra, and Fina, the first English Prioress at Buckland Sororum. On the same level as the Chancery is the large room over the Arch, now called the Council Chamber. This fine room was probably the Guest Hall in the old days, and the scene of the meeting of Henry VIII. and the Grand Master de l'Isle Adam. It is lit by two large three-light windows, containing some good modern glass filled with armorial bearings. The fine open timbered roof and lantern is modern, replacing a mean flat ceiling put in while the place was an inn. On the walls are many memorials to deceased members of the Order, and a fine portrait in oils of King Edward, by Harold Speed, and another of Queen Victoria, by Sidney Hall; above the panelling are several paintings of the earlier Grand Masters. On the chimney-piece here, and also in the Chancery, are a number of the old pharmacy jars of majolica ware from the hospitals of Rhodes and Malta.

In the west tower the most important room is that on the third floor—the office of the Secretary-General. Here, amongst a number of interesting relics of the old Order, is a stone cannon ball fired at the siege of Rhodes. In the first floor of the west tower is an oak-framed doorway, which at one time led into a room in a wooden structure, shown in Hollar's view

of the Gate, filling the space beneath the arch with a pair of gates and a small door below. All this was removed in 1771 by the St. John's Commissioners of Paving.

The immense growth of the work of the Order and its departments had, in 1903, outgrown the accommodation to be found in the Gate House, and a large building on the south side was erected from the designs of Mr. John Oldrid Scott, F.S.A. It is in entire keeping with the old building to which it is attached, faced with squared Kentish ragstone, with square-headed mullioned windows for the ground and first floors, and four large traceried windows to the hall on the second floor. The entrance gateway, sufficiently large to admit the ambulance carriages, has a four-centred Tudor arch with a square label moulding. The spandrels are filled with carved foliage surrounding the badge of the Order, and the arms of the Order appear above the arch. The ground floor is devoted to a large store for ambulance material, and the first floor to offices and lecture room or drill hall.

The Chapter Hall is on the second floor, and covers the whole of the area of the new building. This fine room is lighted by four large windows on the side and one at the north end, each of three lights with tracery above. The walls are lined with oak panelling to the height of the window sills.

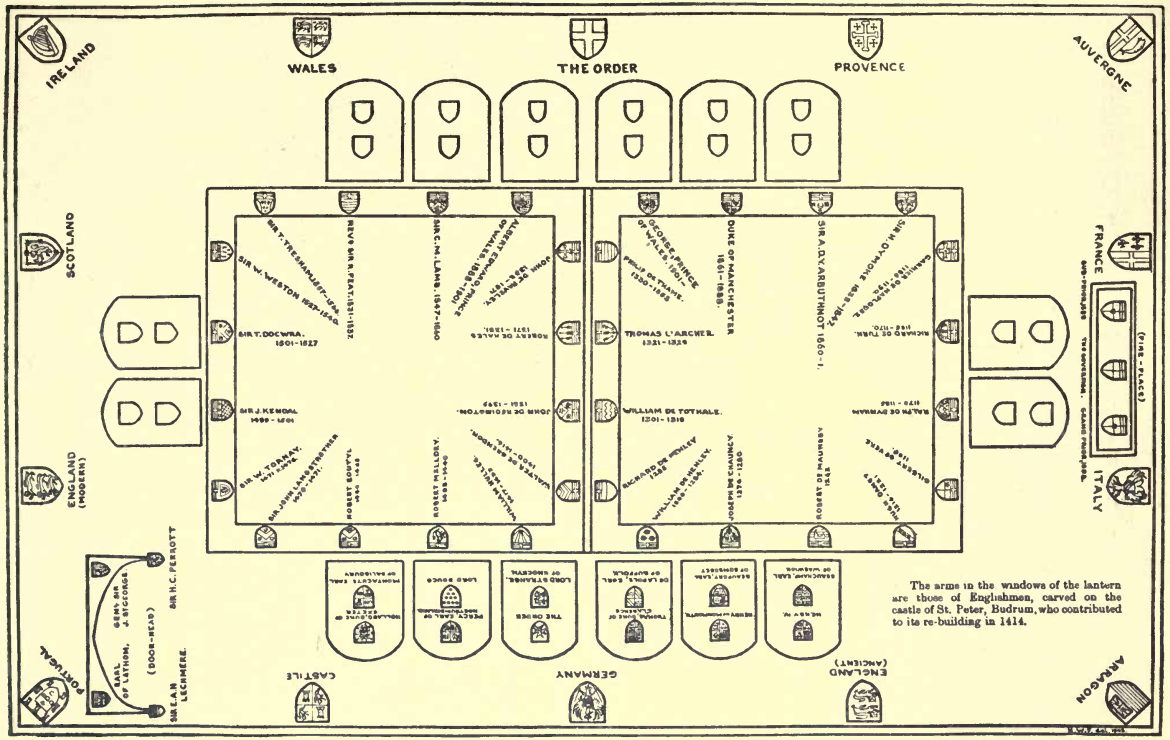
The oak ceiling is complex; around the walls it consists of groined vaulting with moulded ribs, each pendentive springing from a stone corbel carved to represent an angel bearing a shield, these shields bearing the arms of the various Langues of the Order. From the apex of the vaulting to the edge of the lantern the ceiling is flat, with diagonal ribs, and at the intersections are richly carved bosses. In the middle of the

ceiling, and comprising about a third of its total area, is a lofty lantern, the glass of which contains the armorial bearings of the Sovereign and Nobles of England, who contributed to the re-fortifying of the English Tower of the Castle of Budrûm in 1414, and still to be found carved upon its walls. Around the lower edge of the lantern is a deeply coved cornice containing thirty-two shields painted with the arms of Grand Priors of England.

At the south end of the hall is a large chimney-piece of white stone upon a red marble plinth; its deeply traceried frieze bears three shields of arms, of which the centre is Royal England, and, right and left, Grand Prior Edward Prince of Wales and Sub-Prior the Duke of Clarence, each shield bearing a Chief of the Order.

The principal entrance is at the north end opening into the Chancery in the south-east tower of the old building; it contains a fine pair of oak doors richly carved with tracery and linen pattern panels, the stone door head bearing the arms of the Earl of Lathom, General Sir John St. George, Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, and Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott.

The pictures which adorn the walls of the hall are of various worthies of the old Order, most of which were collected by the late Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Governor of Malta, and were the chief ornaments of his house in the Strada Mezzodi. Over the fireplace is a half-length of Grand Master Emmanuel Pinto, 1742, and above hangs Leopold, Emperor of Germany, 1660. On either side are the saintly Ubaldesca and l'Abbe Vertot, the well-known historian of the Order; on the south wall are two full-lengths, one of Prince Poninski, Grand Prior of Poland, in a very elaborate



The arms in the windows of the lantern are those of Englishmen, carved on the castle of St. Peter, Budrum, who contributed to its re-building in 1414.

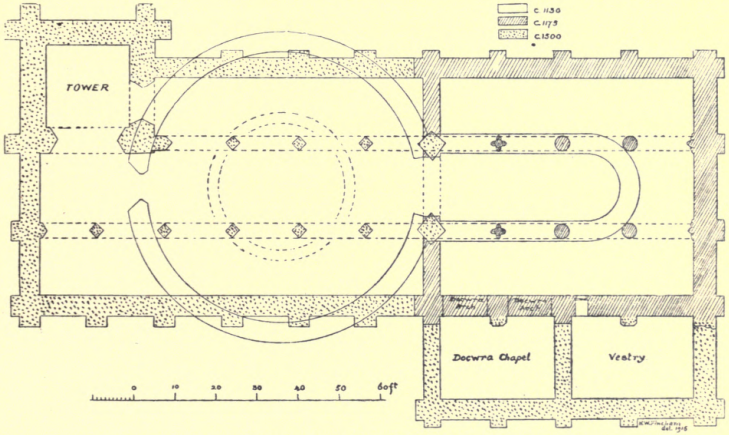
KEY TO THE HERALDIC DECORATION IN THE CHAPTER HALL, ST. JOHN'S GATE.

[*See pages 51–52.*

costume, wearing a stole embroidered with black eagles, while the companion portrait of Joseph Lemaire de Choisy has a still more elaborate stole with the emblems of the Passion. One of those on the east wall, given by Lord Amherst, is a fine painting of Pompeo de Perugino, Commander of the Fortress of the Carabusi in Candia, 1632; other portraits are of Grand Masters Raymond Perellos, 1697—1720, and Emmanuel de Rohan, 1775—1797. A portrait of much merit presented by J. Horne Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant, is of Antoine Joseph Delsallier d'Argenville, 1680—1765, who, besides being a Knight of St. John, wrote some important works on Natural History, and other subjects; and there is a portrait of Sir Andrew Wyse, Grand Prior of England, 1593—1631, given by Vere, Viscountess Galway. A carved oak throne for the Grand Prior stands under the north window, and by its side there stands a beautiful silver processional crucifix of the early Italian Renaissance period, it is repoussèe work with the eight-pointed Cross of the Order behind the figure of Our Lord, and at the foot is a shield bearing the lion rampant of the Lord Prior of England, Sir Robert Mallory, with a Chief of the Order; it was bequeathed to the Order by Sir Edmund Lechmere, who found it on the Continent, and when it is carried aloft in the Church on the Festival of the Patron Saint, there is little doubt but that it is adorning the same occasions as it did before the Knights were driven out by Henry VIII.

The Priory Church.

THE Church of the Priory stood towards the north-east corner of the precincts, and of this the original choir still remains as the Priory Church of the Order, and the Parish of St. John, Clerkenwell. It must have been quite one of the earliest buildings undertaken by the Knights on receiving the



Plan of the Priory Church.

grant of the land from Jordan de Briset, although its dedication appears to have been delayed until Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, performed the ceremony on the VI. of the Ides of March, 1185.

At first it consisted of a circular nave sixty-five feet in diameter, with an inner ring of columns to carry the roof. Of

the round churches which still exist, that of St. John, Cambridge, would be the nearest in appearance, although our nave was much larger, even exceeding that of the Temple Church, London. Eastward there was a short and narrow choir of three bays, with an apsidal end, without aisles, similar to that at Little Maplestead, Essex;* this stood between four and five feet above the floor of the nave, and was approached by a flight of steps. Beneath the choir was a crypt, eight feet below the nave, with steps down by the side of those which led into the choir. Shortly before the date of the consecration, the choir was lengthened by two bays, and aisles were added, this addition being carried out in the crypt as well as in the choir. The addition is well shown in the crypt by the alteration in style, and there is evidence that at least the addition to the choir was of the same style as the later work in the crypt, for, in the collection of worked stones preserved in the crypt, there are many of the triple clustered shafts and rib mouldings identical with those still standing, and which can only have come from the choir of the Church.

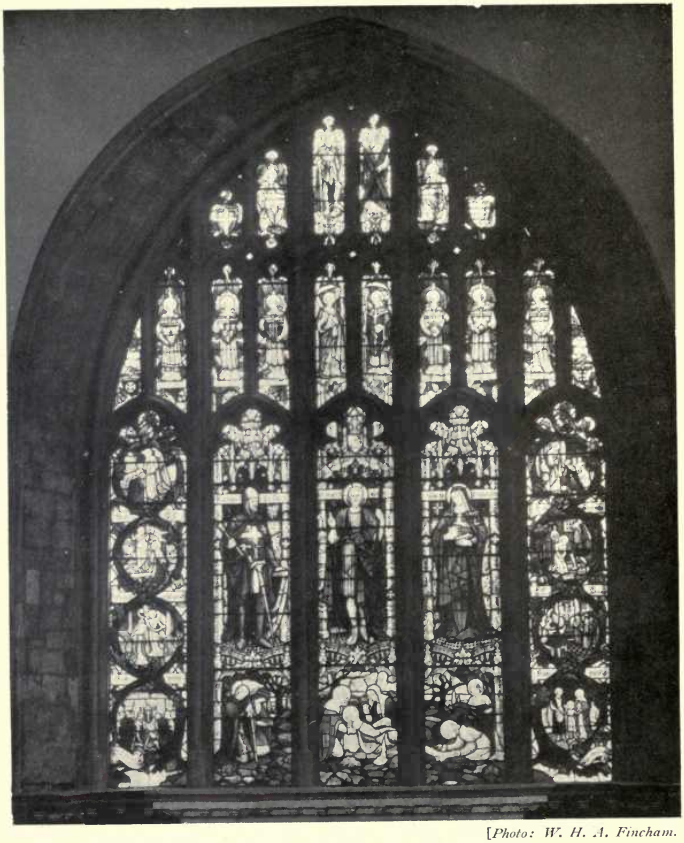
At some later date—possibly at the destruction by Wat Tyler—the round nave disappeared, and was replaced by a rectangular nave of the more usual form. The foundations of the north wall of this still remain below ground in St. John's Square. It was about ninety feet long, as may be seen upon the plan of the precincts, where I have also shown what I believe to be a portion of the west wall which I discovered in 1911. At the north-west corner of this nave stood the great tower, which so

*Little Maplestead Church, Essex, was the property of the Order, who built it in the twelfth century. It was re-built in the fourteenth century, and remains probably the only round nave ever built in so late a period. The advowson is again in the hands of the Order.

[*Photo: W. H. A. Fincham.*

INTERIOR OF THE PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AT CLERKENWELL. [*See page 57*

PLATE 16.



[*Photo: W. H. A. Fincham.*

EAST WINDOW OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

[*See page 64*

excited the admiration of the historian Stowe. No other description of this fine tower exists, nor did we know the date of its building, but Dr. C. Cotton, of Canterbury, a member of the Order, has recently called my attention to a document in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury, which throws some light upon it, and proves that it was one of the many improvements undertaken by the Lord Prior, Sir Thomas Docwra—

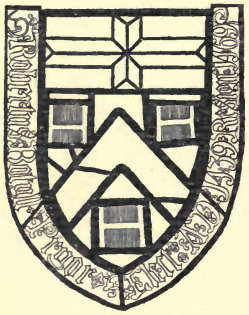
> William Massett, Citizen and Grocer of the Parish of St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, in the City of London, bequeathed the 5th April, 1501, to the building of the steeple of St. John of Jerusalem in England, nigh West Smithfield, the sum of £3 6s. 8d.
>
> Will proved at Canterbury, *sede vacante*, before the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury.
>
> *Cathedral Library MS. Regr. F. 102a.*

Much of the foundations of this tower are still remaining below ground.

There also appears to have been a west or south porch of some importance, and a ring of bells in the great tower, for Stowe, writing of the Church of Allhallows, Lombard Street, says: "The faire stone porch of this Church was brought from the late dissolved Priorie of S. John of Jerusalem, by Smithfielde, so was the frame for their belles, but the belles being bought were never brought thether."

The Church, as it stands to-day, consists of the four bays of the choir, enclosed by the western wall, built by Grand Prior Sir Thomas Tresham on the return of the Knights in 1557, when they found the nave destroyed and the choir open to the weather. A portion of the north wall was rebuilt in 1834, but the east and south walls are, for a great portion of their height, of the twelfth century, the upper part being raised by Docwra to take his large Perpendicular windows. The walls

are mostly of rubble, but on the south are ashlar backings to take detached vaulting shafts, and portions of these remain in the two eastern corners. The bases of the columns still exist between the pews, the western pair consisting of eight clustered shafts, the others being simple cylinders; the capital of one of these can be seen built into the base of the external wall of the north-west angle. The responds on the east wall have very richly moulded bases showing seven clustered shafts.

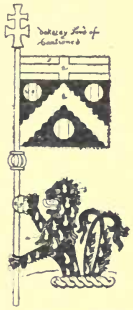


Arms of Prior Botyll in stained glass.

In the south-east window is a small stained glass shield of arms—gules, a chevron or between three combs, with the Chief of the Order, gules, a cross argent. An inscription in Gothic letters surrounds the shield and reads, "Robertus Botyll, Pryor, Elect A.D. 1439, Resign 1469." This is the sole survivor of what was probably a series of coats of arms which may have been in the windows of the Chapter House, or some other important hall of the Priory.

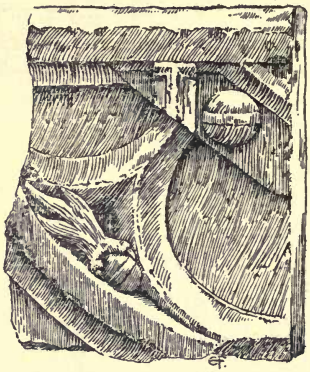
The above is an example of the custom of the Knights to place upon their coats of arms, in chief, the arms of the Order, although, curiously enough, the only other example in ancient stained glass known in England of the arms of a Knight of the Order is a small shield of the same Robert Botyll with the arms of the Order *impaled;* this is a small shield in a window of the Chapter House of Exeter Cathedral, and was probably painted when he was Preceptor of Trebyghen, in Cornwall, before he became Grand Prior of England.

In the second bay from the east of the south wall is a small arched doorway; this led into the vestry, mentioned in Mr. Clapham's discovery, which extended the length of the two eastern bays. The exterior of this wall is of considerable interest. For many years it had been entirely hidden by some mean tenements, which were removed by the London County Council in 1906, and a narrow strip of the site was acquired by the Church Authorities; this made it possible to re-open the windows of the crypt and restore the large windows lighting the Church on this side. There are four buttresses on this wall, two of which are semi-octagonal and enriched on the upper chamfer stops with the badge of the Lord Prior Sir Thomas Docwra. They evidently adorned the interior of the Prior's Chapel and the Vestry; in the joints of the masonry of these buttresses the remains of the lead flushing of the roofs of these buildings can still be seen. The second buttress from the east is an original one of the twelfth century, and has been protected by the cross wall which separated the Chapel from the Vestry. In the wall are the remains of two large four-centred arches in brickwork, showing that the Prior's Chapel opened into the choir by arches as wide as the bays, and when they were discovered there were still traces of the ashlar lining to be seen. These arches had been closed up by thin brick walls, and on their removal the space between was found filled with dry rubbish. In this was discovered fragments of carved stone, some of which bore the badge of Docwra—a lion's jamb erased holding a plate charged with a pallet—and are evidently fragments of the tomb of the Lord Prior; and some



Banner of Prior Docwra.

fragments of stained glass, similar to the shield of Botyll, also bearing the badge of Docwra. Here was also found a large piece of carved oak, which is evidently one half of a barge-board from the gable of a fifteenth century building, probably from a secular part of the Priory; all these remains are preserved in the museum in the crypt. At the east end of the wall there still remains one jamb of the east window of the Vestry.



Fragment of Prior Docwra's Tomb, showing his Badge.

Of the fittings of the Church, the carved oak reredos is of 1723, and its picture was added in 1889 by the then Rector, the Rev. W. Dawson. This is a copy of Raphael's "Madonna della casa d'alba" at the Hermitage Palace, Petrograd. The ritual choir and the benches of the Church, of mahogany and walnut, were also the gift of the Rev. W. Dawson in 1888—1890. The side Altar was the gift of the Order in 1913; the picture of St. John Baptist being the gift of Lord Mostyn.

The table of this Altar is that which was placed in the Church in 1723, and is an interesting piece of furniture of about this period.

The Pulpit, of oak, with inlaid panels of various coloured woods, is the upper part of the old three-decker which stood in the middle of the Church, and from which both John and Charles Wesley have preached. When the old Georgian pews

were removed in 1889, a great organ stood in the west gallery; it was said to have been the work of that famous organ builder, Renatus Harris, but it had not been used for many years and had fallen into a very ruinous state; it was sold for a small sum to an amateur at Wymondham, Norfolk, who practically rebuilt it, but a year or two later it was entirely destroyed by fire.

The Verge or Beadle's Staff-head of silver is the oldest in London; originally of pear shape, a figure of St. John Baptist was added to it in 1828. The Verge itself bears the date of 1685, and an inscription upon it records that "This staff and silver head was made at ye charge of ye inhabitants of ye east liberty of St. John of Jerusalem."

A very richly embroidered cope was presented to the Church in 1907 by Major H. E. Baskerville Walton, a Knight of Grace of the Order; it was made by the "Sisters of Bethany" near by. The fabric is of cloth of gold damask, powdered with the badge of the Order, sprigs of St. John's Wort, and crowned "Js." The orphreys bear figures of St. John Baptist and St. John Almoner, and the hood is covered with a representation of the Holy Family. The present Rector, the Rev. T. C. Elsdon, has presented several other sets of fine vestments, and old Italian crosses and candlesticks for both altars, together with valuable altar books.

The most important monument in the Church is that erected by King Edward VII., the Prince of Wales, and the Order, in memory of sixty-six members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who died during the South African War. This monument was unveiled by the Grand Prior, H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, on 11th June, 1902, in the presence of a

large number of the members of the Order and the relatives of the men whose names are inscribed upon it. On the east wall is a tablet in memory of Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, M.P., who died in 1894; he was Chancellor of the Order and for many years Patron of the Church, the living being later acquired by the Order. Just beneath this is a tablet in memory of the Rev. T. W. Wood, who was Rector for eighteen years, and died in 1910.

The registers only date from 1723, the date of the formation of the parish, and contain little of interest; the most noteworthy being the entry of the marriage of the late Duke of Cambridge, on the 8th January, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Fairbrother, who lived in Baker Street, Pentonville. Some years ago the late Rector submitted this register to the inspection of King Edward VII., at Buckingham Palace, at his request; and the present Rector had the honour of showing it to Queen Mary when she visited the Gate House and Church, on August 27th, 1914.

The glass in the east window was presented in 1914 by Mrs. Man Stuart, a Lady of Grace of the Order, in memory of her late husband, Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., a Knight of Justice of the Order, and it depicts the purpose for which the Order was founded—the succour and protection of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre.

The subject at the bottom of the window is the Entombment, with St. Joseph of Arimathæa and a Knight of St. John.

Above, in the centre light, is St. John Baptist.

To the left is Raymond du Puy, Grand Master of the Order, 1118 to 1160, who succeeded the Blessed Gerard, the founder. He was the first to assume the title of Grand

Master; he formed the Brethren of the Hospital into an Order of Military Knights, formulated the first Statutes and ordained the distinctive dress, which has come down to the present time.

To the right is St. Ubaldesca, a Sister of the Order, canonised for her charitable deeds and renowned for her miracles. She died at Pisa in 1206.

The two outer lights represent the Tree of Life "for the healing of the nations." Contained within the branches of the tree, the roots of which rise from the "pure river of the water of life," are medallions representing the eight beatitudes symbolised by the eight points of the Order's Cross.

In the left hand light the top medallion represents the first beatitude, "*Blessed are the poor in spirit*"—Beati pauperes spiritu. Here is seen the Recording Angel with the forgiven penitent kneeling.

Below is "*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted*"—Beati qui lugent. The Magdalene sees and recognises the Risen Lord.

The third is "*Blessed are the meek*"—Beati mites. The Annunciation.

The fourth is "*Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness*"—Beati qui esuriunt et sitiunt justitiam. The last Communion of the Knights of the Order, on the morning of St. John's Day, 1565, in the little chapel beneath the fort of St. Elmo, then besieged by the Turks. Four hours later the Turks captured the fort and massacred its defenders.

The top medallion in the right hand light represents "*Blessed are the merciful*"—Beati miseri cordes St. John the Almoner, the early patron saint of the Order.

Below is "*Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake*"—Beati qui persecutionem patiuntur. The martyrdom of St. John Baptist.

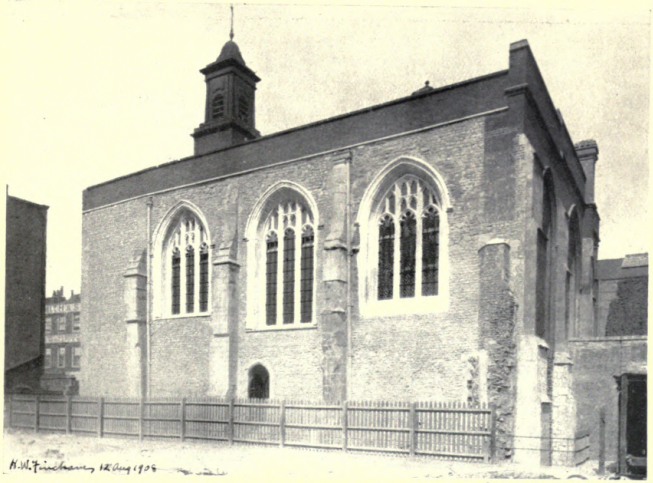
The next is "*Blessed are the peacemakers*"—Beati pacifici. The Turkish ruler Bajazet presenting to Grand Master D'Aubusson the Relic of the right hand of St. John Baptist. This incident took place in 1484 on the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Order and the Turks. The hand of St. John was later preserved in the Conventual Church of Malta, and it is now at Petrograd.

The eighth medallion represents "*Blessed are the pure in heart*"—Beati mundo corde. Our Lord with the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

In the tracery of the upper part of the window the four central lights are St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick and St. David.

In the remaining lights are angels holding shields emblazoned with the Arms of the Order, and of some of the more notable English Priors and Knights: The present Grand Prior, the Duke of Connaught; the late Sub-Prior, Viscount Knutsford; Colonel Man Stuart; Garnier de Naplouse (1185 to 1190), Prior when the Church was consecrated in 1185, and afterwards Grand Master of the Order; Joseph de Chauncy (Prior 1273 to 1280), who built the Chapel of the Lord Prior in the Priory of Clerkenwell; William de Henley (Prior 1281 to 1290), who built the cloisters of the Priory in 1283; Robert de Hales (Prior 1371 to 1381), who was beheaded by Wat Tyler's rebels; John Langstrother (Prior 1469 to 1471), who was beheaded by Edward IV. after the battle of Tewkesbury and was buried in this Church; Sir Thomas Docwra (Prior 1501 to 1527), who

PLATE 17.



[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLERKENWELL, SOUTH SIDE. [*See page 59*

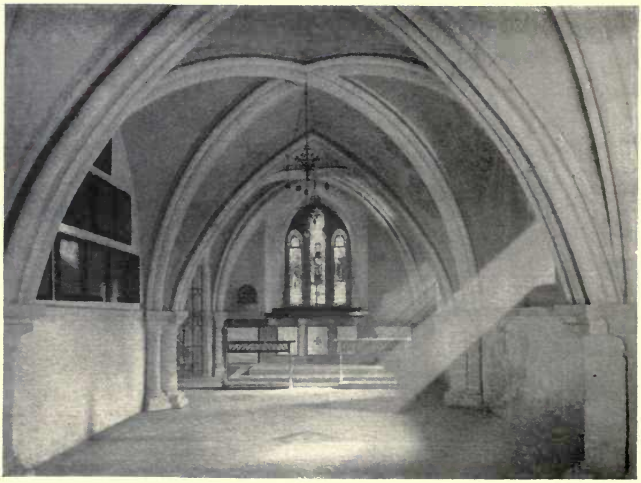
[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

NAVE OF THE CRYPT, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. [*See page 66*

PLATE 18.

[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

EAST END OF NAVE OF CRYPT, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. [*See page 67*



[*Photo: H. W. Fincham.*

THE CRYPT CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, ALMONER. [*See page 67*

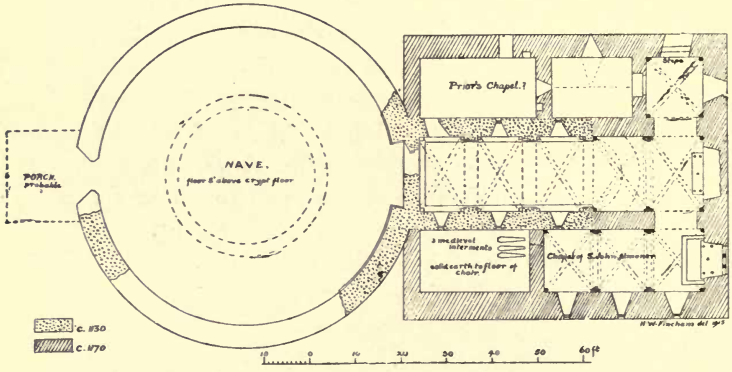
rebuilt part of the Priory, including the large windows of the choir of the Church and the present Gate House—he was buried in the Lord Prior Docwra's Chapel on the south side of the choir of this Church; Sir William Weston (1527 to 1540), who was Prior when Henry VIII. suppressed the Order; Sir Thomas Tresham (1557 to 1559), who became Prior on the restoration of the Priory in England during the reign of Queen Mary, and obtained from her the Charter restoring to the Order in England its ancient privileges.

The design and execution of the window are the work of Mr. Archibald K. Nicholson.

What appear to be the two side wings of the triptych altarpiece of the Priory Church are to be found hanging on the walls of the serving-room of Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire, the seat of Sir Everard Hambro, K.C.V.O. They are painted with representations of the Trinity, the Virgin in the Temple, the Presentation and St. John Baptist, and they bear a partially defaced inscription in which can be read, "Sir John Weston, Prior." They are probably English work painted in the Flemish style of the later half of the fifteenth century.

The Crypt of the Priory Church.

THE ancient Crypt beneath the choir is quite the earliest work of the Order at Clerkenwell, and is also the best preserved. It is entered by a lobby beneath the west entrance to the Church, and here can be seen two fragments of the interior wall of the original round nave, discovered when this entrance was made in 1900.



Plan of Crypt and Round Nave of the Priory Church.

The accompanying plan fully explains its arrangement.

The nave of the Crypt consisted originally of three bays of plain Norman character; the main arches are quite plain and square, standing on projecting pilasters; the transverse arches are simply moulded, of a semi-circular form, and all the vaulting is of rubble. A stone bench surrounds the whole of this earlier work, and on either side in each bay is a small round-

headed window, several of which still retain their original iron bars. All this work was covered with a thin layer of plaster which, on the arches and ribs, was cut away to chevron and scallop forms, and the exposed stone surface coloured in red and blue, traces of which still remain.

The work of the extension is Transitional in character, and here the arches are pointed, moulded and supported by triple-clustered shafts with well-moulded caps and bases; the groups of columns have a bowtel, or pointed in the middle with a round shaft on either side, and there are no traces of cut plaster or colour decoration in this later work. This work extends the nave of the Crypt two bays further to the east, making five bays in all, with a total length of 62 ft. 2 in.

The south chapel, three bays in length, is of the same Transitional character, and is lighted by a small lancet window in each bay of the south wall and a three-light window in the east end. The bases of the piers are worthy of study, as some are placed square with the wall, and others at an angle, and one of them has a trefoil foot-ornament carved on it.

On the western wall the broken basin and drain of a piscina remain, and by the side of the east window is a stone corbel for a statue or a light.

This chapel is now used as a Communion Chapel for the Order of St. John, and memorial tablets to deceased members are upon the walls. A valuable needlework altar frontal of Italian work, about 1530, was presented by Vere, Viscountess Galway.

The two chambers on the north side are simpler in construction, as there are no piers, and the roof is a plain barrel vault without ribs. They are entered by a doorway from the

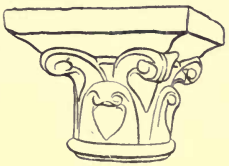
north transept, and a modern opening, which replaces a small lancet window, connects the two chambers. The western chamber has in its walls two aumbrys, rebated for doors, but there are no indications, such as iron rings or staples, that any have been fitted. The remains of the short lancet window on the east wall of this chamber, with an aumbry on either side, point to the presence of an altar here originally. In the middle of the north wall are the remains of a stone door-frame which must have led up into the Prior's House, all which suggests that this chamber was the Chapel of the Lord Prior until Docwra built his larger one on the north side of the choir.

At the west end is a small door leading into the nave of the Crypt, evidently replacing the original window in that position; this door was probably the entrance to the Crypt after the rectangular nave of the Church was built.

In the two north chambers is a small museum of collected fragments of masonry and other objects of interest. In the glass cases may be seen small portions of carved stone, rich in detail, and still retaining colour and gilding—slight indications of the grandeur of the original Church—together with the fragments of Lord Prior Docwra's tomb. Here are also a number of mediæval tiles, a number of pewter alms-dishes, dated 1816, and an interesting baptismal bowl, made of lignum vitæ wood, lined with sheet iron, and with a silver-gilt rim, upon which is inscribed "St. John, Clerkenwell. Deo et Sacris. 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved.'"

A large number of the fragments of stonework consists of triple-clustered shafts, and rib mouldings of the same section as the Transitional portion of the Crypt, several fine Norman

caps and corbels, and Early English grotesques. An interesting object is a fine twelfth-century capital of white marble, which, from its material and character, is clearly of eastern European workmanship; so that it is possibly a portion of a ready-worked donation from the chief home of the Order to the Church which was then building in Clerkenwell.



12th Century Marble Capital.

This collection of worked stones of the old Priory is frequently being added to, for, as the present houses within the precincts are rapidly being replaced by modern factories and warehouses, almost every old wall that is pulled down yields additional fragments which had been built into its foundations after the destruction of the Priory buildings.

A careful examination of every stone has revealed a large number of "mason's marks"—the sign manual of each workman engaged in cutting the stones—lightly scratched with a pointed tool. The decay of the surface has naturally effaced many of these marks, but enough remain to show us that at least twenty masons worked on the Norman fabric and seventeen on the Transitional extension.

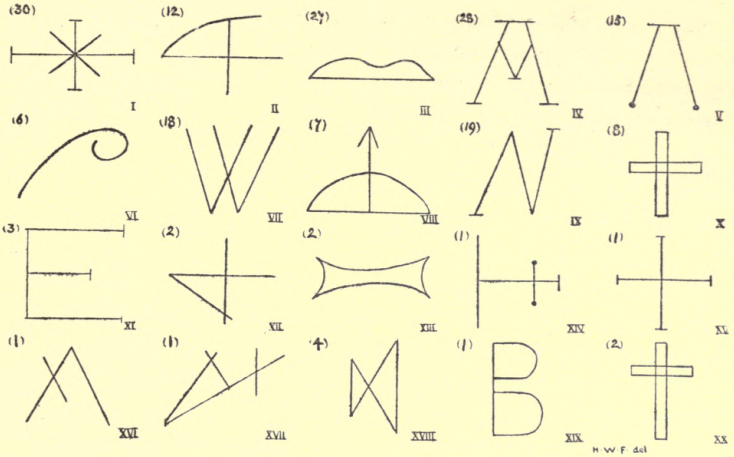
The Norman marks vary in size from three to seven inches in their longest dimension, and frequently cover the whole of the available surface of the stone. In the later portion of the building the marks are smaller and neater, frequently not exceeding an inch in length, and the largest I have found is less than four inches over all.

In the two groups of marks reproduced, the numerals within brackets record the quantity of each mark that has been found.

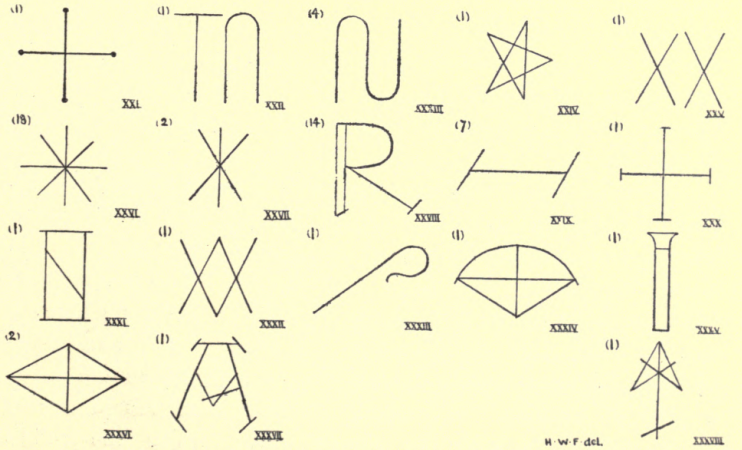
Nos. I. to XX. were found in the three Norman bays of the nave, on the shallow buttress of the original external wall showing in the north-west chamber, and on the remains of the internal surface of the wall of the round nave. Nos. XXI. to XXXIII. are on the Transitional work in the Crypt; Nos. XXXIV. and XXXV. were found on the south-east buttress, which had been inside the vestry that stood there; and Nos. XXXVI. and XXXVII. are on the Transitional buttress in the middle of the south wall of the choir. No. XXXVIII. is on a portion of a fourteenth century window mullion preserved in the Crypt; and a similar mark to No. XXIV. is on another fragment of a mullion of the fifteenth century.

There is little doubt that the east end of the nave of the Crypt originally had a window, but all trace of this has disappeared, and for many years a large irregular hole was the only entrance. This is now walled up and covered with an oak screen. The painted shields upon it and on the walls are the arms of the Grand Priors of England, which gave me much pleasure to paint some years ago; the blazons are the result of the researches of the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, the author of "The Blazon of Episcopacy," and myself.

The Chapel of St. John Almoner, it will be remarked, is shorter than the nave of the Crypt, leaving behind its western wall a space of solid earth. This is the only portion of the floor of the choir of the Church where it would be possible for burials in the choir to have taken place. A few years ago an excavation was made here for the purpose of examining the walls, and three mediæval interments were found in this earth; one of the skeletons was minus its skull. It is on record that Grand Prior John Langstrother was taken prisoner and beheaded,



MASON MARKS IN NORMAN PORTION OF CRYPT.



MASON MARKS IN TRANSITIONAL PORTION OF CRYPT.

[*See pages 69 and 70*

after the battle of Tewkesbury, by Edward IV., A.D. 1471, and that he was buried in the Church of St. John, Clerkenwell. It is therefore quite possible these were the remains of Grand Prior Langstrother, and that King Edward had placed his head amongst those of the traitors on London Bridge, or some similar building, which was usually adorned in this manner during the middle ages.

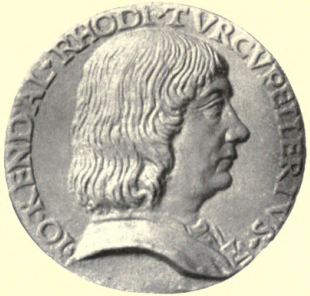
After 1723, it became the custom, as in most London churches, to bury the parishioners in the vaults of the Church, and in this way a large number were placed in the ancient Crypt. At the burial service they were lowered through a trap door in the floor of the little vestry behind the Church, and thence carried through the hole in the east wall of the Crypt, and piled up in stacks on the floor. This continued until the closing of the London burial grounds in 1853. About 1860 they were removed into the two chambers on the north side and walled up, where they remained until 1894, when an Order in Council was made for their removal, and, to the number of about 325 bodies, they were re-interred at the cemetery of the London Necropolis Company, Brookwood, Surrey.

One of the bodies removed was that of Fanny Kemp, popularly known as "Scratching Fanny," and from whose alleged extraordinary doings, whilst the body was in the Crypt, arose the fame of the Cock Lane ghost. The funeral took place in 1762 from Cock Lane, Smithfield, and soon after, it was said, unearthly manifestations began to exhibit themselves by way of knockings and scratchings—a girl of twelve being a kind of medium. A rapping communication was pretended to be carried on with the unseen world, which the child's father professed to interpret. So great was the fame of this

GRAND PRIOR SIR THOMAS DOCWRA.

From Selden's "Titles of Honor."

[*See page 80*

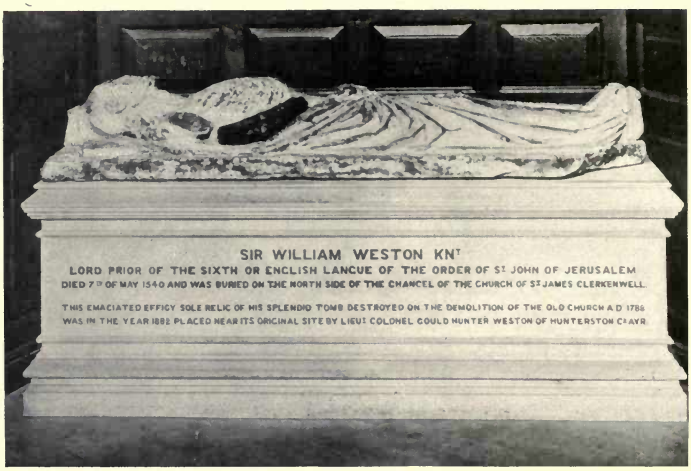


GRAND PRIOR SIR JOHN KENDAL.

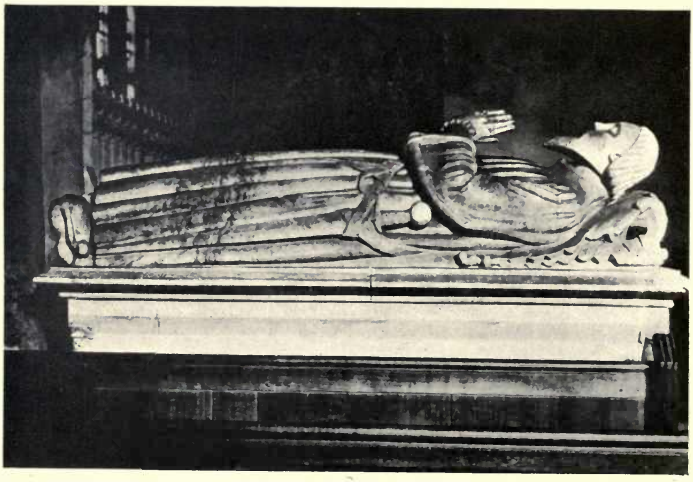
From a Portrait Medal in the British Museum. [*See page 80*

GRAND PRIOR
SIR RICHARD SHELLEY.

From a Portrait Medal in the St. John's Gate Collection. [*See page 81*



TOMB OF GRAND PRIOR SIR WILLIAM WESTON IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH, CLERKENWELL. [*See page 81*



TOMB OF GRAND PRIOR SIR THOMAS TRESHAM IN RUSHTON CHURCH, NORTHANTS. [*See page 81*

imposture that Royalty, the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and a vast number of City merchants assembled night after night to hear the extraordinary sounds and listen to their supposed interpretation.

At length the Lord Mayor took the matter in hand, and determined to sift the claims of those who affirmed that the noises were supernatural. After some negotiation it was decided that the child who acted as the medium should be taken to St. John's Rectory, in Red Lion Street, then, and now, the official residence of the Rector. The child was undressed, examined, and put to bed by a lady upon whom dependence could be placed, and during the night she was closely watched by a party of clergymen, doctors, magistrates, and ladies.

At midnight a visit was paid to the coffin in the Crypt by three gentlemen, who went from the house to which the girl had been taken. The Rector (Mr. Aldrich) and the celebrated Dr. Johnson, said to have been a firm believer in ghosts, were two of the party. The spirit had promised beforehand to manifest itself that night in the Crypt by knocking upon the coffin; but, though solemnly required to perform its promise, not a sound was heard, neither was there any manifestation in the room where the girl had been placed in bed. The investigation lasted till between two and three o'clock in the morning, when the whole of those assembled gave their opinion "that the child has some art of making or counterfeiting particular noises, and that there is no agency of any higher cause."

The child afterwards confessed that she had been taught to produce these noises by scratching and rapping on some

article or instrument concealed beneath her clothes. Her father, with two or three of his confederates, was tried and convicted of conspiracy. The punishment inflicted was a heavy fine, and the principal mover in the fraud was also sentenced to be placed three times in the pillory at the end of Cock Lane, and then to be imprisoned for two years.

Some writers have stated that when the Crypt was cleared the remains of Fanny Kemp were found, and showed, by their preservation, the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, but the truth is that no coffin bearing the name of Kemp was found, and if her remains were amongst those removed, the coffin plate had previously disappeared.

Many visitors from the United States are interested in a tombstone standing in the little churchyard, which was once part of the Priory garden. It marks the grave of the family of John Wilkes Booth, 1836, and is connected with the ancestors of the murderer of President Lincoln.

The removal of the human remains from the Crypt made it possible to undertake the restoration of the ancient building. An enormous amount of accumulated earth and debris was removed, and the walls and vaulting cleaned; new tile flooring was laid, the correct level being fixed by two of the original tiles which still remain undisturbed against the north-east pier of the nave. During this clearance traces of the altar dais were found, about six inches in height, the length and width being marked by a black band in the new paving.

The present Rector has erected a new altar at the east end, and to-day the ancient Crypt, the earliest building of the Order in England, is again restored to its original appearance and purpose.

An interesting object recently placed in the Crypt is the monumental recumbent effigy of a Spanish Knight of the Order, of the Langue of Castile, named Vergara, of about the middle of the sixteenth century, carved in hard white alabaster; it is a work of great artistic merit. The Knight, dressed in full plate armour, bears the eight-pointed cross upon his breastplate, and also on the left shoulder of his large robe; his head rests upon a cushion, and a little page kneels at his feet, which rest upon a lion.

This effigy came from a chapel in the old Cathedral of Valladolid, which was demolished at the end of the sixteenth century. It was presented in 1914 by Sir Guy F. Laking, M.V.O., a member of the Order, and the well-known Keeper of the London Museum.

Monumental Effigy of the Spanish Knight Vergara.

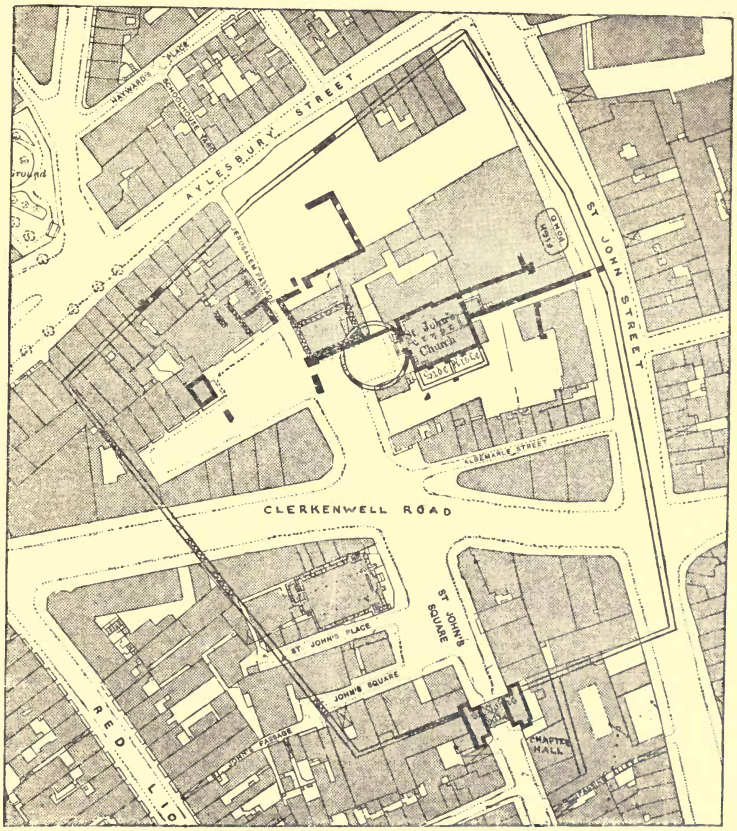
The accompanying plan of the precincts and buildings of the Priory is based upon the Ordnance Survey Map of a scale of five feet to one mile.

Those walls shown in solid black either exist, or I have seen and measured them during the last twenty-five years. Those shown cross-hatched are from the notes of the late W. P. Griffiths, made between 1860—1870, which I possess; the open lines are obvious deductions from the above. From this it will be seen that the west end of the rectangular nave of the Church was in a direct line between the Gate House and the north postern, this north postern was a covered arched

building, which was removed in 1780. A plan exists in the minutes of the St. John's Commissioners of Paving, where it was "agreed to the Commissioners that the passage above-mentioned at the North End of St. John's Square sh^{d} be left open from the ground to the sky." Towards the west end of the Square, opposite the Church, it will be seen that the first of the projecting houses is blocked in with black; this represents a cellar vaulted with a four-centred arch in squared chalk carried on thick rubble walls. Many of the flooring joists in this and the adjoining house are of oak, with mouldings upon them, probably portions of screen work from the Church.

There are no traces of the cloisters remaining, but they must have lain to the south of the Church, and old inhabitants have told me that when the Clerkenwell Road was making they saw many stone walls removed, and that large quantities of arch stones and columns were thrown into the foundations of Penny Bank Buildings, which stand at the south-east corner of Clerkenwell Road and St. John's Square.

Almost every excavation within the precincts reveals worked stones, and in some cases walls *in situ;* and it is to be hoped further excavations, if carefully watched, will yet reveal sufficient evidence to fix the position of many of the buildings which we know, from Mr. Clapham's discovery, existed within the precincts of the Grand Priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell.



PLAN OF THE PRECINCTS OF THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN AT CLERKENWELL.

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

[*See page 75.*

A List of the Grand Priors of England.

THE recent researches of M. J. Delaville le Roulx, Mr. Robert Gladstone, and others, have resulted in considerable alterations in the previously published lists of the Lord Priors of England, and this list is as accurate as present knowledge can make it. The armorial bearings of each Prior are given where possible, and to each blazon must be added "a Chief of the Order" gules, a cross argent, which was borne on the heraldic shields of all the Knights. The Order in England to-day only authorises its members of the highest grade, *i.e.*, Knights of Justice, to add the Chief of the Order to their Coats of Arms.

Walter. 1143, 1152, 1162.

Richard de Turk. 1165, 1170.
Arms:—Sable, a tower or within a bordure vair.

Ralph de Dive, or Dynham. 1178, 1181.
Arms:—Gules, three fusils in fesse, and a bordure ermine.

Garnier de Naplouse. 1185-1190. In 1185 he signed the deed (Harley, Ch. 43, I. 38) transferring the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, from the Hospitallers to the Bishop of Winchester. In 1190 he went on Crusade with King Richard I., and in the same year became Grand Master of the Order. He died in 1192.
Arms:—Sable, a cross potent argent.

Alan. 1190, 1195. Was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, 1195.

Gilbert de Vere. 1195.
Arms:—Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

Robert Fitz-Richard. 1197.

William de Villiers. 1199, 1202.

Robert the Treasurer. 1204-1214.

Henry d'Arundel. 1215-1216.
Arms:—Sable, six swallows argent.

Hugh Danet. 1216-1221.
Arms:—Sable, guttée d'eau.

Robert de Dive, or Dynham. 1223-1234.
Arms:—Gules, three fusils in fesse, and a bordure ermine.

Theodoric de Nussa. 1235-1247.
Arms:—A boar's head erased, collared and crowned with a ducal coronet.

Robert de Mauneby. 1249-1250.
Arms:—A dexter hand and vested arm, issuing from the sinister and wearing a maunch.

Elias de Smetheton. 1253-1256.

Robert de Mauneby (*again*). 1257-1262.

Roger de Vere. 1265-1272.
Arms:—Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

Joseph de Chauncy. 1273-1280. He built the Chapel of the Lord Prior, *vide* Porter.
Arms:—Gules, three eagles displayed argent.

William de Henley. 1281-1290. He built the cloisters of the house at Clerkenwell, *vide* Porter.
Arms:—Azure, five lions rampant argent, two, two and one, and a canton.

Peter de Hakeham. 1290-1297.

William de Tothale. 1297-1315.
Arms:—A fesse.

Richard de Paveley. 1315-1321.
Arms:—Azure, a cross patonce or.

Thomas l'Archer. 1321-1329.
Arms:—Azure, three arrows with points in base or.

Leonard de Tybertis. 1329-1330.

Philip de Thame. 1330-1358. He made the Report to the Grand Master, Elyan de Villanova, of the English properties, printed by the Camden Society, 1855.
Arms:—Azure, three bars argent.

John de Paveley. 1358-1371.
Arms:—Azure, a cross patonce or.

Robert de Hales. 1371-1381. Admiral of the King's Western Fleet, 1376; Lord High Treasurer of England, 1381. He was beheaded, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Wat Tyler's rebels, on Tower Hill.
Arms:—Gules, three arrows or, feathered and headed argent, paleways points in base.

John de Redington. 1381-1399. Admiral of the King's Western Fleet, 1385.
Arms:—Per chevron gules and azure, in chief two demi-lions rampant argent, in base a mullet or.

Walter Grendon. 1400-1416.
Arms:—Argent, two chevrons gules.

William Hulles. 1417-1433.
Arms:—Argent, three piles sable.

Robert Mallory. 1433-1440. He dedicated a chapel to SS. Katherine, Margaret and Ursula at St. John's, Clerkenwell, 12th July, 1433.
Arms:—Or, a lion rampant gules.

Robert Botyll. 1440-1468. His shield of arms in stained glass is in an east window of the Priory Church (see p. 58) and in the Chapter House of Exeter Cathedral.
Arms:—Gules, a chevron or, between three combs argent.

John Langstrother. 1469-1471. He was Lord High Treasurer, 1470. At the battle of Tewkesbury he was taken prisoner and beheaded by order of Edward IV., and was buried in the Priory Church, Clerkenwell.
Arms:—Argent, a chevron gules between three escallops sable.

William Tornay. 1471-1476.
Arms:—Or, a lion rampant sable within a bordure gules.

Robert Multon. (*Doubtful.*)
Arms:—Argent, three bars gules.

John Weston. 1476-1489.
Arms:—Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants.

John Kendal. 1489-1501. The first medal struck in memory of an Englishman (see plate 19), bears his portrait and the inscription, "Jo Kendal Rhodi Turcopellerius, Tempore obsidionis Turcorum MCCCCLXXX." *See Dict. Nat. Bio.*
Arms:—Argent, fretty gules, on a chief azure, three escallops of the first.

Thomas Docwra. 1501-1527. (See plate 19.) He largely rebuilt the Priory, including the present Gate House, 1504, and the Perpendicular windows in the choir of the Priory Church. At the Field of the Cloth of Gold he was appointed "to ride with the King of England at the embracing of the two kings." *See Dict. Nat. Bio.*
Arms:—Sable, a chevron engrailed argent, between three plates, each charged with a pallet gules.

Bulla of Grand Master ROGER DE MOLIN.
A.D. 1185. *See No. 1.*

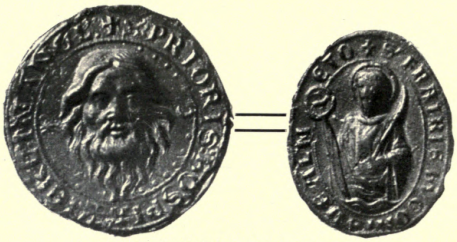
Seals of Indulgence.
See No. 4. 15th Cent. *See No. 5.*

Seal of Prior WALTER.
Circa A.D. 1140.
See No. 6.

Seal of Priors RALPH DE DYNHAM,
Circa A.D. 1180,
and GARNIER DE NAPLOUSE.
A.D. 1185. *See Nos. 8 & 9.*

BULLA AND SEALS.

PLATE 22.



Seal of Prior HUGH DANET.
A.D. 1216. *See No. 11.*

Seal of
Prior THEODORIC DE NUSSA.
A.D. 1235-1247.
See No. 12.

Seal of The Priory.
15th Cent. *See No. 2.*

Seal of
Prior ROBERT DE MAUNEBY.
A.D. 1257-1262.
See No. 14.

Seal of Prior WILLIAM DE TOTHALE.
A.D. 1297-1315. *See No. 17.*

Seal of Prior JOHN KENDAL.
A.D. 1489-1501. *See No. 20.*

SEALS OF THE PRIORY AND PRIORS.

William Weston. 1527-1540. (See plate 20.) He was Prior when Henry VIII. dissolved the Order in England, May 7th, 1540. He was granted a pension of £1,000 a year, but Fuller says he died the same day of a broken heart. He was buried in the choir of the Church of the previously dissolved Nunnery of St. Mary, on Clerkenwell Green, and a magnificent tomb was erected over his grave. This tomb was destroyed when the choir was rebuilt as the Parish Church of St. James, but an emaciated figure belonging to it was preserved and placed on an altar tomb by Lieut.-Col. Gould Hunter Weston, in 1882. He fought at the second siege of Rhodes, 1522, where he had a finger shot away, and he commanded the *Great Carrack* in which the Knights arrived at Malta. *See Dict. Nat. Bio.*
Arms :—Ermine on a chief azure five bezants.

Thomas Tresham. 1557-1559. (See plate 20.) He received the Royal Charter of Philip and Mary reviving the Order in England. He was buried in the Church of St. Peter, Rushton; and when that church was demolished, the tomb with the alabaster effigy was removed to the Church of All Saints, Rushton, where it still remains. *See Dict. Nat. Bio.*
Arms :—Sable, six trefoils slipped or, between two flaunches argent.

The following held office in Malta as Grand Priors of England, owing to the suppression of the Order in England by Queen Elizabeth—

Richard Shelley. 1566-1590. There is a fine portrait medal of him in the British Museum and the St. John's Gate collection (see plate 19). *See Dict. Nat. Bio.*
Arms :—Sable, a fesse engrailed between three whelk shells or.

François Astorg de Segreville. 1591-1593.

Andrew Wyse. 1593-1631. There is a portrait in oils of him in the St. John's Gate collection.
Arms :—Sable, three chevronels ermine.

Giovanni Battista Nari. 1631.

Alessandro Zambeccari. 1639.

Geronimo Alliata. 1648.

Stefano Maria Lomellino. 1654.

Henry Fitz-James (natural son of King James II. of England). **1687-1701.**

Giulio Bovio. 1701-1706.

Francesco Maria Ferretti. 1706.

Nicolo Giraldin. 1726.

Peter Fitz-James.

Buonaventura Fitz-James. 1734-1755.

Giovanni Battista Altieri. 1755.

Girolamo Laparelli. 1806.

The Order revived in England.

The Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Bart., D.D. 1831-1837. He took the oath, "De fideli administratione," before the Lord Chief Justice of England on the 24th February, 1834.

The Honourable Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. 1838-1847.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart. 1847-1860.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnot. 1860-1861.

Sir William Drogo, Duke of Manchester, K.P. 1861-1888.

H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 1888-1901.

H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales. 1901-1910.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., &c. 1910.

Rectors of the Priory Church.

Adam Batty	1723-1738
Stephen Aldrich	1738-1769
Roger Parry	1770-1778
E. H. Whittaker	1778-1788
Richard Harrison	1788-1793
Richard Lendon	1793-1812
John Evans	1812-1813
W. E. L. Faulkener	1814-1840
Hugh Hughes	1841-1870
William Dawson	1870-1892
Thomas W. Wood (also Chaplain of the Order)	1893-1910
Thomas Charles Elsdon (also Chaplain of the Order)	1910

Seals of the Grand Priory of England.*

THE Seals of the Order generally, and of the Grand Masters, do not come within the scope of the present article, but we have reproduced the leaden bulla of Grand Master Roger de Molin as it appears on the interesting deed of the Order conveying the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, to the Bishop in 1185. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Harley, Ch. 43, I. 38. (See plate 21.)

No. 1.—*Obverse.* The Master kneeling in adoration to the right before a patriarchal cross rising from a globe or spherical knob at the foot. In the centre of the field the sacred letters—A ω.

✠ ROGERIVS · CVSTOS.

Reverse. The Holy Sepulchre, our Lord lying with head to the right on a bed, under canopy with central dome, and a smaller dome at each side. In the middle a hanging lamp; on the left a swinging censor; at the head and foot of the bed a cross on a long foot.

✠ HOSPITALIS . . . . . RVSALEM.

No. 2.—**Seal of the Priory.** Pointed oval $3 \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in., 14th century. St. John Baptist standing under a Gothic canopy pointing with his right hand to a lamb supported on his left arm (see plate 22).

S' · AD · CAUSAS · HOSPITALIS · S. JO. JERL'N · IN · ANGLIA.

A cast which belonged to the late Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, with no indication of its origin.

Seals of Indulgence.

No. 3.—**Seal of John Seyville and William Hullis** of the Order as Procurators of the Indulgence for the rebuilding of the Castle of St. Peter at Bûdrûm (Halicarnassus), A.D. 1414 (Cotton, Ch. iv. 31). Red on a mass of brown wax, appended by a cord of black, white and red thread, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Pointed oval, a castle elaborately designed, with outer wall of masonry, circular keep embattled, and on it an Agnus Dei reguardant; in the topmost tower a niche in which is a bell.

✠ SIGILLŪ · INDULGENCIE · HOSPITALIS · CASTRI· PETRI.

*For Seals of the Order generally see several articles in "Mélanges sur l'Ordre de S. Jean de Jerusalem." J. Delaville le Roulx, Paris, 1910; and "Catalogue of Seals in British Museum," Vol. I., 1887.

No. 4.—**15th Cent.** Pointed oval, a shield of arms of the Order, over the shield an Agnus Dei, with nimbus, and a long cross and banner, edge of the field ornamented with foliage (see plate 21).

S' · INDULGENCIE : H[OSPIT]ALIS : IHERU ✝ SALEM.

About $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (British Museum, lxvii. 92.)

No. 5.—**15th Cent.** Pointed oval, an Agnus Dei, with nimbus, on an estrade, at the foot of a large patriarchal cross. In the field on each side a flowering branch (see plate 21).

Legend defaced . . . — . ULCE . . . . . .

About $2 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in. (British Museum, lxvii. 91, and Library of Dean and Chapter, Christ Church, Canterbury. BB L218, J254.)

Seals of the Grand Priors of England.

No. 6.—**Walter.** Red, about 2 in. diameter. (Harley, Ch. 83. C. 40.) The Prior kneeling in adoration to the right, before a patriarchal cross. In the field on the right the sacred letters :—ω ī. (See plate 21.)

✠ S'WALTERI PRIORIS . . . . . SPITA . . . . . IERL'M IN ANGLIA

No. 7.—**Richard de Turk.** Red, 2 by $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. (Additional Ch. 21,643.)

Obverse. Pointed oval, the Prior kneeling in adoration to the right, before an altar, on which is a patriarchal cross.

SIGILLVM RICARDI . . . . . PITALIS . . . . . .

Reverse. A small oval counterseal, 1 by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Impression of an antique oval intaglio gem. A bust, to the right.

✠ CAPVT TVVM [CHR]ISTE.

No. 8.—**Ralph de Dive or Dynham.** Red, about 2 in. in diameter. (Harley, Ch. 44. H. 53.) The Prior kneeling to the left, before a patriarchal cross upon a dome-shaped pedestal (see plate 21). In the field at the sides of the cross the inscription in three lines :—

[S]AL VE
[CR]VX SC̄A
[A]RBOR DIGNA

The letters OR in "ARBOR" and NA in "DIGNA" are conjoined.

✠ SIG . . . . . LIA

No. 9.—**Garnier de Naplouse. A.D. 1185.** Red, about 2 in. in diameter. (Harley, Ch. 43. I. 38.) From the same matrix as that of Ralph de Dive. (See plate 21.)

SAL VE
CRUX SC̄A
[AR]BOR DIGNA
SIGILL' : PRIORIS : FRATRVM : HOSPITAL' . . . . . ANGLIA

The letters ATR in "FRATRVM" are a monogram.

No. 10.—**Alan. 1190.** Pale mottled green. (Additional Ch. 7208.)

Obverse. As that of Ralph de Dive.

Reverse. A small round counterseal, with mark of the handle, 1¼ in. in diameter. The head of St. John the Baptist.

✠ S'GARN' · PRIORIS · HOSP . . . . . IER . . . . . ANGL'.

No. 11.—**Hugh Danet or de Alneto. A.D. 1216.** Dark mottled green, 1½ in. diameter. Harley, Ch. 83. A. 33. (See plate 22.)

Obverse. The head of St. John Baptist, finely modelled, within a cordon of pellets, forming with the inner border of the seal a jewelled nimbus. In the field on the left an estoile, on the right a crescent.

. . . . PRIORIS . . . . PIAL' *(sic)* : IERL' : IN ANGL' :

An impression of this seal is attached to a lease of property at Bristol, in the Library of the Order at St. John's Gate.

Reverse. An oval counterseal, 1⅜ by 1⅛ in. St. John Baptist, half-length, on water, with a nimbus; in the right hand an Angus Dei on a plaque, in the left hand a palm branch. Fine execution, probably from a gold or silver matrix.

✠ S'FRATRIS HVGONIS DE ALNETO.

No. 12.—**Theodoric de Nussa.** Mottled green, 1½ in. diameter. Sloane, Ch. xxxii. 25. (See plate 22.)

Obverse. As Hugh Danet. No. 11.

✠ S'PRIORIS . . . . . ANGL'.

Reverse. A small round counterseal, 1⅛ in. diameter. A boar's head, couped at the neck, gorged with a collar, and ducally crowned.

✠ S' : F' : T : DE : NVSSA : PRIORIS : ANGL'E.

Beaded borders.

Another Seal.

No. 13.—**A.D. 1237.** Mottled-green, 1¾ in. diameter. (Additional Ch. 15,521.)

Obverse. The head of St. John Baptist, less finely designed than in the previous seal and somewhat larger. The legend reversed.

✠ S'PRIORIS · HOS . . . . . IERL' · IN · ANGL'.

Reverse. A small round counterseal, ¾ in. diameter. The charges broken off, on a ground replenished with pellets.

No. 14.—**Robert de Mauneby.** Sulphur cast, 1 in. diameter. British Museum, lxvii. 93. Cf. Nichols, Collect. Topogr., vol. ii., pg. 328 (see plate 22).

A shield of arms: a dexter hand and vested arm, issuing from the sinister and wearing a maunch, Manby. Between three flowering sprigs.

✠ S' · F̄RIS · ROBERTI · DE · MANNEBY.

No. 15.—**Roger de Vere. A.D. 1272.** Bronze green. (Harley, Ch. 44. E. 22.) A shield of arms: diapré, three sixfoils, Ver, or Vere. Legend wanting.

No. 16.—**William de Henley.**

Obverse. Head of St. John Baptist. As No. 13.

Reverse. A shield of arms: five lions rampart, two, two, one, and a canton.

S'FRATRIS . . . . ELMI. DE HAVNLE.

Illustrated in "Journal of Architectural Soc. of Chester," I. 172.

No. 17.—**William de Tothale. A.D. 1300.** About 1 in. diameter. Bodleian Ch. Yorkshire 303*. (See plate 22.) A shield of arms, a fesse.

✠ S' FRIS · WILL̄I DE TOTHALE.

No. 18.—**Thomas l'Archer.** Head of St. John Baptist. As No. 13.

Illustrated in "Journal of Archæological Association," XV. 154, and in Eyton's "Shropshire," VI. 62.

No. 19.—**Philip de Thame. A.D. 1340.** (Additional Ch. 26,605.) Dark green, 1½ in. diameter.

Obverse. As No. 13.

✠ S' · PRIORIS · HOSPIAL' . . . . . N AN . . . . .

Reverse. A small oval secretum or privy seal, 1 by ¾ in. Impression of an oval intaglio gem; a bust to the left, draped and bearded, wearing a flat cap, set in a border or cordon of cinquefoils.

✠ SECRETVM · PHILIPPI · DE · THAME.

No. 20.—**John Kendal.** Sulphur cast, 1¾ in. diameter. British Museum, lxvii. 94 (see plate 22). A shield of arms: per pale, dexter, a bend chequy, Kendal; on a chief the Cross of the Order; sinister, fretty, on a chief three escallops, on an upper chief, as in the dexter, the Cross of the Order. Crest, on a helmet and mantling, a plume of feathers.

S' ARMORŪ IOH̄IS KENDALE PRIORIS SANCTI IOHIS IHERUSAL' . . . . . .

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